FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN ENVOY REPLIES TO UK SPEECH ON FALKLANDS

PY010210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0132 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] New York, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Contrary to what was announced, Ambassador Carlos Manuel Muniz, head of the Argentine mission to the United Nations, today replied to the speech of Sir John Thompson, the British representative at the United Nations, which was initially going to be answered by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo tomorrow.

Basically, Ambassador Muniz stressed that there is no aboriginal population on the Malvinas Islands and that, on the contrary, the inhabitants are of British origin, working for the most part for a British company. He also brought up the case of Diego Garcia Island, owned by the British, whose inhabitants were removed from their natural habitat without being consulted. He concluded by recalling that former British possessions in Asia and Africa did not lose their colonial status without a struggle and that Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi were imprisoned for fighting for the freedom of their people.

Muniz' remarks were answered by British representative John Thompson, who in a much more controlled and calm manner than earlier this afternoon recalled that his government has been trying to reestablish the normal and cordial relations that had prevailed between the United Kingdom and Argentina in the past.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY010254 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 84

["Excerpt" of speech by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo at the UN General Assembly on 31 October -- recorded]

[Text] Once again the General Assembly is debating the Malvinas question, and once again 20 countries of Latin Ameria are presenting a proposal urging Argentina and the United Kingdom to negotiate all their differences, particulary their dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas. Five resolutions and four consensuses of the General Assembly have unequivocally established that the way to resolve the dispute over the islands' sovereignty is through negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

The search for a peaceful and final settlement of all the differences between Argentina and Great Britain demands moderation and a willingness to compromise on the part of both governments. This is precisely our policy on this question and the spirit of my words here today. International law forbids the occupation of territory by force, and it mandates that states resolve their controversies peacefully. It should then be made quite clear before the international community that the hundreds of millions of pounds that are being invested in consolidating a military and colonial situation in the South Atlantic will not change the reality about the disputed territories. The islands lie in Latin America, and our decision and determination to recover them will not fade. Only the persistent political short-sightedness on the part of the British can succeed in delaying that recovery for some time.

We deplore that some countries should feel obligated to the United Kingdon by a solidarity that has no basis in reason nor is beneficial for peace, because procrastinating tends to disrupt the international community. As we all know, the conflict over the Malvinas Islands began with an act of force on the part of the British, whereby the Argentine population that was settled there was evicted.

My country has never accepted the de facto situation imposed by Great Britain, and it has been tenacious in defending the only part of its national territory that has been forcibly occupied. Since 1833, Argentina has never stopped protesting that violation of international law perpetrated to our detriment, and it has never acquiesced to give away the islands. Restoring Argentine sovereignty over the islands, therefore, does not require the revision of any peace treaty nor does it mean endangering the principles of territorial distribution in another region of the world.

Less than a month ago, this General Assembly heard President Alfonsin speak on this question. On that occasion, he established two essential elements of our position: that the recovery of sovereignty over the islands is rooted in the sentiments of the Argentine nation, and that, in view of our concept of democracy as an all-encompassing philosophy of political coexistence both inside and outside the country, we are firmly determined to seek a solution to the dispute thorough peaceful means. This position is at odds with an argument we have frequently heard from British sources refusing the resumption of negotiations on the sovereignty issue, that is, that in all circumstances Argentina, quote, must live with the consequences of the 1982 conflict, unquote.

Mr President, I prefer not to speculate on the implications of that warning. But in this case, I cannot keep this assembly from asking whether the British intention is to overcome the consequences of that war on whether it is to deepen the consequences and to drag them painfully into the future. Therefore, I can only reiterate the questions we have asked so many times: Who is favored by the present situation? Where will this situation lead? Who benefits from the militarization of the South Atlantic? What is the purpose of building a powerful air and naval base there with more than 4,000 men and with submarines, warships, and aircraft that represent a force far superior to that presumed to be needed to defend against Argentina? Are there plans to incorporate the Malvinas into a global strategic project?

Mr President, the democratic Government of Argentina not only has explicitly manifested its peaceful convictions in support of a negotiated solution to all conflicts but has also in its first 11 months in office taken concrete international steps to reaffirm those convictions. There is something more important at issue than the interests of one or the other country in the Malvinas, South Georgia, and Sandwich Islands, because the purposes and principles written into Article 1 of the San Francisco Charter, the article giving meaning to the United Nations, can not be authentically established if the member-states of this organization are willing to back them in this concrete and specific instance.

Mr President, peace is too valuable an asset to be left to words and rhetoric. It must be reaffirmed every time, in each situation. Argentina only asks that together we tell our peoples that negotiation, a diplomatic solution, is the only valid way to find peaceful solutions to conflicts. This is the form and substance of the proposal we have submitted to the 30th General Assembly Its text is clear and free of ambiguities. It can only be read as a call to resolve a dispute in a civilized way; a call to negotiate our full range of problems, because we want to discuss all of them. This means that the most important problem which brought the two countries into confrontation, the question of sovereignty, cannot be overlooked. What meaning would it have for both countries to rebuild their ties, pretending to ignore the basic problem that separates them? What strength would those ties have if we turned our backs on the central issue? But we insist that negotiations cannot be limited to the sovereignty issue. They must also include all the issues that can serve as solid bases for the reestablishment of relations between both states, particularly the question concerning the present inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands.

In view of the foregoing, Mr President, I will allow myself to make a consideration that is perhaps unusual. Argentina hopes that all the member-states vote for this resolution, especially the British, which is the vote we hope for the most. This vote would mean that the United Kingdom is not only in deed supporting the will expressed in the UN Charter, which is morally binding on all its members and even more so on the permanent members of the Security Council, but that it is willing to open a new historical chapter with Argentina, intended to restore the traditional relations between the two countries, and that it is willing to put behind us the worst conflict we have ever had in our long history.

Were it to be so, Mr President, we would be proclaiming good news to the world, because we would have then affirmed in action the concept that reason is the method of peace and that diplomacy is the method of international reason.

Will Reply to UK Envoy's Speech

PY010014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- It was learned here today that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will tomorrow make use of the right of rejoinder and will speak again within the framework of the 39th UN General Assembly. Caputo will reply to the harsh concepts contained in the speech delivered this afternoon by the head of the British delegation to the United Nations, John Thompson, who made a bad impression at the meeting by negating all possibilities of holding a dialogue with Argentina on the Malvinas issue, as some observers have pointed out.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON GANDHI DEATH

PY312349 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2220 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today expressed "his profound sorrow" over the assassination of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. He said she was "an illustrious stateswoman" and characterized her as "one of the world's most committed personalities in the struggle for peace."

Alfonsin commended Mrs Gandhi's actions as president of the Nonaligned Movement and in defense of the principles of "nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, the elimination of colonialism, the peaceful solution to controversies, and human rights." The text of the condolence message reads as follows:

Deeply moved by the tragic death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, I want to express my profound sorrow, which is identical to that of the Argentine people, at the passing of such an illustrious stateswoman, who was always committed to the struggle for universal justice and peace. The daughter of another great patriot, Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the architect of modern India, and a distinguished collaborator of the Mahatma, Mrs Gandhi was not only an outstanding stateswoman but one of the world's most committed personalities in the struggle for peace. While president of the Nonaligned Movement, she gave proof of the clear purposes of that organization, which was founded to promote sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention, the elimination of colonialism and all forms of discrimination, the peaceful solution of controversies, human rights, economic development, and social progress. Her tragic death stands as a contradiction that can be raised as a symbol of immolation for and service to the loftiest causes of mankind.

Martinez To Attend Funeral

PY312042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1320 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez will head the Argentine delegation that will attend the funeral of assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Martinez made this announcement this morning after a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin, who "deeply regretted" the assassination. The vice president explained that Alfonsin would have liked to go to the funeral but that "his busy schedule prevents him from going." Martinez also said that a decree will be released today by the executive branch declaring a period of national mourning.

ALFONSIN REMARKS IN FRANCE FOCUS ON DEBT PROBLEM

PM291701 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Irene Jarry report: "Raul Alfonsin Preoccupied by Financial Problems"]

[Text] Judging from the impassive faces of the Argentine delegation which surrounded President Alfonsin yesterday, the Argentine head of state did not obtain all the financial support he had come to Paris to seek. The very short press conference held by Mr Alfonsin late yesterday morning also lacked warmth.

Dispensing with the speech with which press conferences usually start, Mr Alfonsin immediately asked for questions, some of which, moreover, were dodged by general remarks on the "need to strenthen North-South dialogue" or "to work for universal justice which will bring about universal peace," including the urgent need "to end the arms race."

When asked what he thought of the interest Europe is now showing in Latin America, President Alfonsin seemed to forget the political aspect of the question, and replied: "The Latin American countries have met to draw up a new, practical, and fruitful regional economic order with the European countries." And, in passing, he hit out at "the EEC's discrimination against Latin America." He then paid tribute to President Mitterrand, from whom "we have obtained an initial positive reply which will pave the way for a vital dialogue, in view of the Latin American debt." By various roundabout means, President Alfonsin constantly returned to this debt which, in his view, "is due in Argentina to the authoritarian regime the country experienced" and to the "absence of the social controls which only exist in a democracy."

No other subject received any real reply. It was impossible to find out what Argentina did or did not obtain from the financiers with whom Mr Alfonsin and his economy minister met. Regarding the Beagle Channel, he said: "We are grateful to the Holy See for its mediation." Asked about the Falklands, he said: "We hope that Britain will abandon its inflexible position to facilitate the establishment of dialogue and negotiation on all aspects, including that of sovereignty." To the journalist who asked him whether Mr Mitterrand, now on an official visit to Britain, had been asked to give Mr Thatcher a message on the Falklands, President Alfonsin merely replied "No, sir."

Finally, a question on missing people and the fate of some members of the military accused of torture, such as Admiral Massera and Captain Astiz, received only this unsatisfactory reply: "The commission of inquiry has finished its work. All the information has been passed on to the legal authorities. A report will be released soon," Mr Alfonsin merely said.

Outside, opposite the UNESCO building where this dreary conference was held, a mere 15 relatives of missing people had gathered, carrying placards asking for news about their missing relatives.

NEW LABOR MINISTER BARRIONUEVO INSTALLED

PY010052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2323 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today swore in Hugo Barrionuevo as the new labor minister. Barrionuevo announced that he will follow the path that his predecessor, Juan Manuel Casella, opened at a difficult point in Argentine history in the relationship between labor unions and businessmen. Barrionuevo stressed: This is the course I will follow to attain the goals that the president of the nation has established.

The new labor minister made these remarks at Government House shortly after taking the oath of office in the White Hall. Barrionuevo, who is replacing Juan Manuel Casella, who will devote himself to political activities within the Radical Civic Union, stated that he is confident of his ability to overcome contingencies.

Prior to the actual swearing-in ceremony, President Raul Alfonsin conveyed to outgoing Labor Minister Casella the gratitude of the executive branch for his efforts. The president also extended his personal gratitude not only for the efforts made while Cesella was labor minister but also because "by accepting the job we were offering, he sacrificed his bench in the Chamber of Deputies and served democracy and social justice in a patriotic manner."

Union Reaction Mixed

PY312215 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday named his union elections advisor, Hugo Barrionuevo, to succeed Juan Manuel Casella as labour minister. Casella, who had earlier said he would be stepping down to continue his political career, himself announced the appointment after meeting yesterday afternoon with the president.

Union reaction to Barrionuevo's appointment was mixed, with Unified CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini playing down the change of men while unionists opposed to the CGT hailed the decision as a sign that Casella's "favouritism" in the union elections had been stopped.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez meanwhile said the president expressed his "sincere thanks" for Casella's work during his six months as labour minister. Casella replaced former Labour Minister Antonio Mucci last April 24.

Ubaldini yesterday played down the ministry change. "More than focusing on the men, we want union normalization to continue," he said. The beer workers' leader added that "most importantly we want the Labour Ministry to stop being a dependency of the Economy Ministry" and that the necessary measures be taken "to once and for all do away with the labour laws of the dictatorship and to draft legislation for democracy."

But anti-CGT leader Blas Alari was openly in favour of the change. "I think it's going to reverse certain situations of favouritism in the electoral process that occurred during Casella's term," he said.

Committee of 20 labour groupings leader Luis Etchezar likewise praised the president's choice of Barrionuevo.

The president is to swear Barrionuevo in tomorrow at 6 pm at a Government House ceremony.

TALKS WITH LABOR POSTPONED; CGT ISSUES WARNING

PY312224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin postponed until Thursday a barbecue at the presidential residence offered for the Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and business groups participating in the socio-Economic contract talks being sponsored by the government. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said Alfonsin requested the postponement so that he may organize his activities following his return from Europe. The barbecue was originally set for today.

Osvaldo Borda, one of the four national CGT secretaries-general, warned meanwhile that the confederation would launch a "battle plan" unless changes are made in government wage policy. The first stage of the plan would include a street march, Borda added. Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini yesterday expressed the same demand, adding that "the government would not face any protest measure if it had complied with what it promised during the electoral campaign" of last year. The beer workers' leader also defended the right to protest, saying "dissention is not a crime in democracy."

Almost 8,000 workers of the Massalin Particulares tobacco firm began a union battle plan yesterday to demand a $45,000 [peso] monthly minimum wage. The workers staged one-hour stoppages per shift and work-to-rule action which is to be repeated today. Salta teachers are to begin a 72-hour strike today to press for wage hikes, while leaders of the four unions grouping 104,000 rail workers are to meet today to discuss whether to announce a national strike after wage talks with the government failed. The General Confederation of State Workers (CGTE) called on its members to march on Government House tomorrow to "demand the compliance of the wage guidelines set by the government itself." State Workers' Association (ATE) Secretary-General Juan Horvath said 10,000 CGTE members are expected for the march.

IN Mendoza, Communist Party member Carlos Echegaray was elected Secretary-General of Maipu branch of the Winery Workers' and Employees' Union (SOEVA). The Communist Party has been strong in Maipu over the last 25 years though two of its union leaders were kidnapped and killed in 1976 under still-mysterious circumstances.

DEFENSE MINISTER REACTS TO FAMUS MASS INCIDENT

PY311100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1917 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM) -- Today Defense Minister Raul Borras cautioned those who attend an event and do not leave immediately when some "maverick priest" decides to profane democracy by comparing it to some show of scantily-clad girls. He also asserted that absolutely no studies are being carried out by his ministry regarding an alleged amnesty law. In his statements Borras emphatically said that everybody has been warned about the possibility of episodes such as the one that took place last week during a mass sponsored by the Relatives and Friends of People Killed by Subversion (FAMUS). Regarding the controversial homily delivered on that occasion by Father Julio Trivino, Minister Borras said that it should not be taken seriously because everybody, and especially clergymen, are obliged to contribute to a national reconciliation. He stated that undoubtedly there are those who wish to cause unrest, those who do not like democracy, and those who even wish to destabilize the government. Borras pointed out that we should be alert and take care not to spread these attitudes of the minority sectors to the rest of the society, else we would be spreading confusion. Nevertheless, Borras asserted that it must be clearly understood and the people should rest assured that the Armed Forces are at the service of the Constitution, and that they respect the peoples' will and the civil power.

MILITARY COURT REFUSES TO CARRY OUT AMNESTY ORDER

PY311125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP) -- The Bolivian Military Court today refused to order the release of seven alleged subversives who were granted amnesty by President Hernan Siles Zuazo. This situation may create a serious confrontation between the executive branch and sectors of the Armed Forces.

The military judges explained that according to the Constitution the president can only grant amnesty to people sentenced for political crimes and not for military crimes, such as this case.

The judges say that the alleged subversives were arrested on 24 October 1983 in the Luribay Valley (180 km southeast of the capital) carrying Army weapons stolen from military garrisons. The military court sentenced the accused, including two Chileans, to prison terms ranging from 2 to 6 years.

However, Siles Zuazo in a message to the antion last Thursday granted amnesty to the subversives noting that 11 youngsters of the civil organization Santa Cruz Youth Union were released by the police despite the fact that they were also captured some days before while carrying military weapons. The president based his decision on the "equity" that should exist in the judging of similar cases such as the Luribay case and the youngsters from Santa Cruz (a department in eastern Bolivia).

The Military Court says that its decision will be submitted to the Supreme Military Court of Justice for a final decision. However, the court says, its decision cannot be labeled as "disobeying" the president, who is also captain general of the Armed Forces, because all the judges did was to enforce the Constitution and the laws of the country.

Political analysts believe, however, that a serious misunderstanding between the president and the Military Court has emerged because it should be recalled that the conservative sectors of the Armed Forces have already expressed their disapproval of the amnesty.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT ANTI-DRUG OPERATION IN CHAPARE

Operation Began in August

PY282038 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 27 Oct 84

[By Eduardo Paz R.]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that three ranches have been occupied and 300 kg of cocaine have been seized during the most important action undertaken against drug trafficking by joint police, anti-drug department, Air Force, and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] forces.

The government decided to begin an all-out offensive against drug trafficking last August when it sent military troops to the Chapare coca-producing area, in Bolivia's central region, where six clandestine airports and more than 20 "concaine factories" were destroyed. Also the commerce of coca leaves on the domestic market was put under control. This action was strongly criticized because it did nothing to "hunt out the drug traffickers" in Beni and Santa Cruz, where cocaine is purified.

In view of this, U.S. DEA advisers, U.S. Embassy advisers, and the "Leopards," an elite police unit, decided to raid the Beni rances, in northeastern Bolivia, where the top-ranking chiefs of the "Bolivian cocaine connection," particularly Roberto Suarez Gomez, the legendary "king of cocaine," have their headquarters.

Two hundred "Leopards," a squadron of planes, 12 helicopters, and the logistical support of a large cargo plane were needed for the main action. The objective of the plan was to arrest Roberto Suarez, but he was not found despite the seizure of his rances Venecia, Villa Mosquito, and Villa Gata, in the area known as Malvinas. It is said that Suarez has planes prepared for long trips and well-trained pilots, some of whom are Colombians, Bolivians, and U.S. citizens. Suarez' men are very well trained for actions in the jungle and have modern weapons and sophisticated communications systems.

It is well known that the Beni people support the "godfather," because of the social services that he has financed and because of his humanitarian feelings, which have depicted him as a 20th century Bolivian "Robin Hood".

Unofficial reports say that Suarez Gomez may have "informers" among the members of the anti-drug organizations, who report to him in advance on actions that will be undertaken.

Deputy interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez is known for his initiatives to repress drug trafficking. He captured several traffickers 1 month ago (among them Colombian Julio Garces). He also seized cocaine processing laboratories, planes, arms, and cocaine-processing devices. Sanchez has been assisted by Colonel Carlos Fernandez, the head of the anti-drug department. A man who has fulfilled his mission with determination, Fernandez was in charge of the recent actions.

As the police action develops, sources close to the "families" report that there are confrontations between drug business groups, all of which has provoked a state of war and tension in the Beni jungle.

The most serious setbacks that the joint forces have encountered are a fuel shortage, which affects planes and helicopters, and food shortages, which affect the troops. This stage of the struggle against cocaine trafficking might conclude earlier than expected.

Report on Irregularities in Operation

PY311235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Military personnel wearing civilian clothes are marketing the coca leaves confiscated in Chapare (central area of Bolivia), Eudoro Barreintos, the main leader of settlers in that zone, reported to journalists in Cochabamba. He added that military officials are violating military regulations and the policies of the constitutional government by marketing the product in clandestine markets at high prices.

He also explained that he can prove in any court his accusations and that the abuses are being committed in this area under the name of repressing the drug trafficking.

Barrientos, during a rally of more than 5,000 peasants who have declared themselves on a hunger strike in Cochabamba (500 km from La Paz) to demand the free commercialization of coca leaves and the demilitarization of Chapare, pointed out that U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr is a viceroy that runs the government, suppressing the Bolivian people. He added that the U.S. Embassy offers $57 million to foment to official bureaucracy and the repression of settlers.

According to the correspondent of the Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA in Cochabamba, it has been learned from military sources that the military troops in Chapare will reportedly be withdrawn. This is a region that last August was declared a military zone and where elite forces trained in the struggle against drug traffickers, named Leopards, who were trained by the DEA, were sent. The decision to withdraw the troops is due to the corruption that has reportedly reached officers and soldiers who are being bribed. It has also been reported that some soldiers are using the drug.

However, other reports indicate that the withdrawal is because of pressure from peasant groups, in addition to the lack of food and clothing and the fact that the police would replace the Army.

Under Secretary of the Interior Gustavo Sanchez has also reported that during operations in the past few days in the Beni Department (northwestern Bolivia) the police confiscated weapons, small airplanes, power generators, cocaine, and other goods worth $20 million. He explained that over $100 million in goods have been confiscated since the anti-drug trafficking operation began 3 months ago. Sanchez explained that the operations are not exclusively aimed at capturing Roberto Suarez Gomez, the king of cocaine.

Coca Producers on Hunger Strike

PY311554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0511 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Cochabamba, 30 Oct (EFE) -- About 18,000 coca producers in Chapare, in the central area of B-livia, have declared themselves on a hunger strike to demand the free commercialization of coca leaves.

The farmers, who are demanding the very ancient right of people of this land to chew coca leaves, are also asking that the Bolivian Army leave the coca-producing areas which they entered last August in a campaign to erradicate drug trafficking. The strikers, who began their hunger strike yesterday, ae in the University of Cochabamba, and churches, and more farmers are coming from the fields.

The peasant leaders expect about 25,000 coca producers to go on the hunger strike in Cochabamba, the third largest city in Bolivia located about 350 km from La Paz. Other producers are carriying out the hunger strike in their homes to protect their properties.

Less than 10 percent of the coca currently cultivated in Bolivia is used for traditional consumption. Chewing the coca leaves reduces hunger and gives strength to the poorly fed peasants and miners. The remaining production is used to make cocaine base sold abroad, especially in the United States.

The peasants blame the Bolivian and U.S. Governments for the current situation. U.S. Ambassador Edwin Coor has been named the viceroy and his agents are accused of acting with impunity in Chapare.

Army To Withdraw From Chapare

PY312052 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The order for the demilitarization of the Chapare region has been given. This announcement was made by Juan Lechin Oquendo after the executive committees of the Bolivian Labor Confederation and the Confederation of Peasants met with the commander of the Armed Forces, General Simon Sejas Tordoy. Thus, one of the demands made by the Cochabamba peasants who are staging a hunger strike has been fulfilled.

Commenting on the meeting, Lechin Oquendo told reporters the following:

[Begin recording] It was not only a meeting with General Sejas but also with the ministers of defense, interior, and campesino affairs. Naturally, the peasants wanted the Armed Forces to withdraw, and yesterday General Sejas gave us the news before we asked for the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from Chapare. Sejas told us that the Armed Forces High Command had decided to withdraw the troops from Chapare. Once we learned about this decision, there was no longer a need to propose a troop withdrawal. [end recording]

Lechin also said that other problems were discussed with General Simon Sejas, including the case of the seven people arrested in Luribay. Lechin said: We explained to General Sejas that the president's decision granting amnesty to the seven people cannot be questioned, and he said that the president will be consulted on what attitude the minister and the commander of the Armed Forces must assume.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN HELICOPTERS PURCHASED -- The Brazilian state enterprise Brazilian Helicopters, Inc. [Helibras] has sold to the Bolivian Air Force three Gaviao helicopters, which will be used for air rescue operations. The contract with Helibras was signed by General Guillermo (Escoarulli), on behalf of the Bolivian Government, in the city of Itajuba, Minas Gerais State, where the helicopters were handed over. These three helicopters, purchased by the Bolivian Air Force for $3.8 million, will join the other three purchased last year for military training. [Text] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 84 PY]

ANTI-DRUG RAIDS -- The National Dangerous Drug Control Office has confiscated over 21 kg of cocaine hydrochloride in several police operations carried out in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba and arrested 22 persons who were involved in the manufacture of and trafficking of drugs. The director of the National Dangerous Drug Control Office, Colonel (Aurelio Orellana), reported that among those arrested is and Italian citizen who was arrested at the international airport for trying to smuggle out 1 kg of cocaine aboard a plane to Rio de Janeiro. He added that in separate operations carried out last weekend in Santa Cruz, the police discovered 2 cocaine factories, confiscated 14 kg of cocaine, and arrested 13 persons. He noted that in operations carried out in Cochabamba, police arrested 14 persons and confiscated 6 kg of cocaine. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 84 PY]

'LEFTIST ACTIVITIES' PROMPT RAIDS ON PCDOB

PY271425 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] On 17 October, the Sao Paulo Federal Police headquarters received an anonymous letter reporting that the Center of Social Studies and Research, which is the school for the indoctrination of leaders of the Communist Party of Brazil [PCdoB], has been operating for 4 months.

This fact [words indistinct] prompted the Federal Police to carry out an operation in Sao Paulo and other state capitals today in search of people linked with leftist parties. Sources close to intelligence sectors have admitted that the Campos do Jordao District is another center of Communist action in Sao Paulo, where the PCdoB is openly working by sponsoring parallel courses to indoctrinate youths.

The PCdoB Center of Social Studies and Research, located in Sao Paulo, is linked with the Institute of People's and Workers' Political Culture which, according to a report drawn up by intelligence organizations, is a facade for the PCdoB Central Committee. This center has already trained approximately 100 members and plans to extend its action to Para, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, where the Federal Police also made some arrests today.

In Goiania, the Federal Police raided the offices of the newspaper A TRIBUNA DE LUTA OPERARIA, where 12 agents at the orders of two police inspectors arrested several people. At the end of the action, the policemen left in a pick-up truck loaded with signs and bumper stickers found at the newspaper office.

Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has confirmed that 39 people were arrested in Sao Paulo, Belem, [words indistinct] and Goiania. [passage indistinct] He added that the detainees, who were arrested for questioning, will be released immediately unless there are other reasons to keep them imprisoned. However, the minister said that his ministry was not responsible for the police action.

[Begin Carlos Rodrigues report] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has reported in Brasilia that he has not authorized the detention of PCdoB members in Sao Paulo and other states. He explained though, that the Federal Police is empowered to take such action in view of the growing leftist activities in our country. The minister added that the action against the Communists will not lead to the imposition of emergency measures in Brasilia during the Electoral College session.

Speaking during a congressional session, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party vice president, Senator Pedro Simon, said that order prevails and that there are no reasons to decree emergency measures. [end report]

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE LEADS IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

PY301556 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] While there are speculations regarding a change in the rules of the succession process, the legislative assemblies have nearly finished choosing their Electoral College representatives.

Matto Grosso is the only state that has not yet chosen its representative, since the other 22 states have already chosen theirs.

Out of the 132 chosen representatives, opposition candidate Tancredo Neves has the support of 90, while the Social Democratic Party candidate Paulo Maluf counts on 33. Six representatives of the State of Alagoas have promised to vote for the candidate Governor Divaldo Suruagy chooses, and three Santa Catarina representatives will also follow their governor, Espiridiao Amin, who has not yet made up his mind.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO FOLLOW BEST COURSE FOR NATION

PY300225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon President Joao Figueiredo granted an audience to Goiaz Social Democratic Party Deputy Sigueira Campos and 50 Goiaz prefects and politicans. President Figueiredo said that he has always wanted to support the aspirations of the people, even if it is not possible.

[Begin recording] It is very easy to say that one supports the aspirations of the people, because the people's applause is delightful. I would like to always support the aspirations of the people. Yet the aspirations of the people or of a certain sector of society are at times not in line with the country's real interests, because part of society may have been led to support, on the basis of its emotions, a particular type of reasoning. [applause]

There is no reason why I would not go out with my head high and without anything to be ashamed of in the eyes of the peoples. The people know that I have courageously faced those who want what I do not deem to be good for our country. This will be my line of conduct for the rest of my life. Neither names nor arguments will cause me to change course. As long as my conscience tells me that this is the best course for the country, I will go on. [end recording]

JUSTICE MINISTER CONCERNED ABOUT BRIBERY CHARGES

PY300144 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Before leaving Sao Paulo for Brasilia today, Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel explained to reporters that the recent arrests of Communists by the Federal Police have nothing to do with the presidential succession process. Abi-Ackel also commented on the bribery charges leveled in the last few days. He expressed his concern about the harm that such charges may cause to democratic institutions.

[Begin Abi-Ackel recording] I am very concerned and worried because if such charges involved only those who claim to have been the target of bribery attempts and those charged with the attempt, the situation would be a problem among private parties. But, worst of all, this has deeply affected our democratic institutions, harming above all the National Congress. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODES AT FAIR DURING PINOCHET VISIT

PY312112 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2050 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Chilean police are investigating the circumstances and origin of an explosion reported a few minutes ago in a sector near the railroad line at the Santiago 1984 Industrial Fair [FISA-84] at the same time the President Augusto Pinochet is making an inaugural visit and a tour through the different stands there at Cerrillos Park.

According to the latest reports, three persons reportedly are responsible for the attack recorded a few minutes ago near the FISA-84 railroad line. It was reported that the attackers are young and that they fled immediately after the attack. Carabineros and security forces are carrying out an intensive search.

No Casualties Reported

PY312318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 31 Oct (EFE) -- There was an explosion today near the Santiago Industrial Fair while President Augusto Pinochet was opening the fair. According to Radio Chilena, an explosive device destroyed at approximately 1725 a portion of the railroad line near the fair which was being opened by President Pinochet. The explosion hurled pieces of rail some 500 meters around the site of the explosion and several of them fell inside the fairground while the president was touring the installations. The radio stated that the bomb caused no casualites or damage of note.

RESULTS OF PROTEST, STRIKE INCIDENTS REPORTED

6 Dead, 23 Injured in Santiago

PY311810 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1717 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Six dead, 23 injured, and 185 arrests are the results of the incidents that took place yesterday in Santiago during the first strike against the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet. The official Carabineros report does not include the death of one person in Arica, located in the northern region of the country, or details about another person who, according to press reports, arrived dead at the Santiago first aid clinic.

The official report states that the victims have been identified as: Luis Montecinos, Hugo Rodriguez, Juan Pino, Cristian Lara, Bernardo Jara, and Luis Rubio. Rodriguez and Pino were electrocuted by a high-tension cable that unidentified persons had pulled down, and the others were killed by shots fired from cars.

Of the 185 persons who were arrested, 56 were arrested for violating the curfew, 79 for being involved in disorders and destruction of property, 34 for crimes against police, 12 for violating the Internal State Secturity Law, and 4 in keeping with court orders.

The official report states that 13 Carabineros were wounded: 3 seriously, 4 not seriously, and 9 slightly. [figures as received] Regarding wounded civilians, 14 are described as being in serious condition, 5 as not seriously wounded, and 4 as just slightly wounded.

Concerning material damage, the Carabineros report states that 3 buses, 1 water cannon truck, 16 vans, and 13 patrol cars have been damaged. The total damage inflicted on police vehicles is estimated at 361,200 pesos ($3,500).

The police report also says that five commercial stores were looted by people.

According to reports released by the Santiago press, the death toll has risen to eight persons, there are hundreds of detainees, and unidentified individuals fired shots at a Carabineros officer and at 30 civilians.

1 Dead in Arica

PY311935 Santiago Radio Diego Portales in Spanish 1630 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Report from Radio Arica]

[Excerpt] One person dead; numerous attacks against schools, private homes, and offices of social organizations; many people injured and arrested; and a sizable amount of damage to public property in Arica are the results of the violence that took place yesterday in predawn hours this morning. These attacks could only be halted when last night it was decided to replace the tired Carabineros by with special Army forces that patrolled the most rebellious and belligerent sectors in infantry or armored personnel carriers.

Tarapaca University, which is located on the [name indistinct] campus, was taken over by a group of nearly 300 students. There was the threat of fire in the university's main hall when the overexcited students burned old tires and wood. The fire was put out by university support personnel, because it was impossible for the firemen to enter the university due to the numerous barricades set up around the campus. No vehicles could enter the campus because of barricades. The 300 university students were evicted after talks were held between leaders of the student federation and university officials. A few hours before the talks, the students clashed with police in front of the university.

Telephone Lines Destroyed

PY010125 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Some 300 telephone lines have been destroyed in Arica in an extremist attack. Moreover, classes had to be suspended at a polytechnical institute to repair the damage caused by students.

[Begin report from Arica] A total of 300 telephone lines have been destroyed by extremists, who lifted the 70-kg cover off a tunnel to throw a burning tire down the underground telephone ducts. More than 300 lines were damaged. The courageous action of residents of the area who confronted the extremists to prevent them from continuing with their vandalistic actions prevented greater damage to the installation. [end report]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS TRAFFIC, RADIO RESTRICTIONS

PY312334 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Report from the press room by Hugo Reyes]

[Text] Traffic restrictions will continue tonight and tomorrow, according to news bulletin No 6 released by the chief of the emergency zone in the metropolitan area and Santonio Province. The bulletin establishes that traffic restrictions during the night will continue from the early hours of 31 October until 1 November, and from 1 November to 2 November; that is, these restrictions will be maintained today and tomorrow.

According to the edict, traffic restrictions will be suspended on the nights of 2 November to Saturday, 3 November, and from 3 November to Sunday, 4 November. As specified in a previous decree, the people are reminded not to provoke any incidents or misunderstandings that may prevent the normal flow of citizens' activities.

12 Radio Stations Censored

PY311140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Oct (EFE) -- A total of 12 Chilean radio stations have been censored in the past 48 hours, according to the Association of Chilean Broadcasters (ARCHI). These stations are only permitted to carry official news, music, and commercials.

The opposition to the Chilean military regime called for today, 30 October, a nationwide strike which was preceded by a day of protest staged yesterday. The strike will continue tomorrow.

According to leaders of ARCHI, an organization which encompasses all Chilean businessmen engaged in radio braodcasting activity, the list includes the following radio stations of the capital: Radio Santiago, Radio Cooperativa, and Radio Chilena. The list also includes the following radio stations: Carbon and Bio Bio, of Concepion; El Sembrador, of Chillan; Santa Maria and Ventisquero, of Coyhaique; Aysen, of Puerto Aysen; Estrella del Mar, of Ancud; La Voz de la Costa, of Osorno; and Cooperativa, of Valparaiso. Seven of these radio stations are members of the Association of Catholic Broadcasters (ARCA).

Ban on 3 Stations Lifted

PY311944 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 31 Oct (AFP) -- According to a recently issued official communique, General Augusto Pinochet's regime has lifted the news censorship restrictions on three Santiago radio stations, which will now be able to resume broadcasting news. The Chilena, Santiago, and Cooperativa radio stations, linked to the Catholic Church and the opposition Christian Democratic Party, had been forbidden to transmit news programs shortly before the start of the national day of protest and the nationwide strike that the union and political opposition groups staged on Monday and Tuesday. The ban was lifted this afternoon, according to an edict issued by the chief of the Santiago emergency zone.

INTERIOR MINISTER REJECTS U.S. 'ADVICE'

PY010320 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Chile respects the principle of nonintervention, and therefore it does not voice opinions or give advice to other countries when they run into problems. This was stated by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa in response to advice offered by the U.S. Department of State regarding Chilean domestic affairs.

It is very easy to criticize from abroad, said the interior minister, adding that foreigners should be worrying about their own affairs and not trying to give us lessons we do not need. The minister added that no one has been banished for political reasons in Chile and that the government is not shunting dialogue. He said it is always prepared to talk with anyone to make sure that the country will continue moving forward within the framework of the Constitution.

OFFICIALS, POLITICAL LEADERS ON PROTEST, STRIKE

Del Valle Blames Pcch

PY312122 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that as soon as the U.S. State Depart-Department begins investigating the incidents recorded during the day of protest, it will realize that it is the work of the Communist Party. The foreign minister added that no dialogue is possible with an opposition whose sole objective is to destabilize the government.

Army Deputy Scores Violence

PY010141 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Deputy Army Commander Lieutenant General Julio Caniza today condemned the acts of violence that took place during the general stoppage called by the opposition. Caniza added that there were not as many acts of vandalism as in previous demonstrations. General Caniza said that these actions must not be repeated because the victims are usually innocent people. Regarding the possible establishment of a state of emergency, the deputy Army commander said that this is a decision to be made by the president of the Republic. He made these remarks at the end of the ceremony marking the celebrations in Fuente Alto on Engineers' Day. Hugo Reyes will now give us further news from the press room: The death toll resulting from the days of protests and stoppage called by the Marxist sectors has increased. The lastest victim died during an incident that took place in the City of Castro. He was identified as Ramon Carcamo Carcamo, who died while being treated at the local hospital.

AD President: Stoppage 'Successful'

PY312035 Santiago Radio Diego Portales in Spanish 1630 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Democratic Alliance [AD] President Mario Sharpe, who today will hand over power to Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos, has said that the AD believes the stoppage was successful. Sharpe said that he noticed a fairly pronounced paralyzation of activities and that, although the stoppage was not fully effective, the level of activity was close to the normal Saturday level.

[Begin Sharpe recording] I believe that the response from the citizens was higher than expected. What was indeed strange is that in the afternoon there was virtually no activity in downtown Santiago. It looked like it was Sunday. Concerning factory absenteism, it is said that it was not very high. However, this protest was fairly important. I believe that the people's desperation drove them to participate in these actions with the goal of having the government shake off its do-nothing policy and seek a peaceful and tranquil way of the serious economic, political, and social crisis that the country is facing. [end recording]

CNI ARRESTS FOUR SOCIALIST 'SUBVERSIVES'

PY312124 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2030 GMT 31 Oct 84

[By Hugo Reyes]

[Text] Four subversives have been arrested by the National Intelligence Center [CNI]. The arrests, which were made between 28 and 31 October, thwarted a number of bomb attacks and other violent actions that the subversives had planned for 29 and 30 October in the Renca, La Victoria, and La Legua areas.

These actions were primarily aimed at attacking Carabinero facilities and vans and public utility companies and buses.

It has been reported that the four subversives belong to a faction of the outlawed Socialist Party, the self-styled People's Power [Poder Popular]. The identities of the subversives are: Hector Luis Herrera Illanes, Armando Claudio Arancibia Ordenes, Sexia Marcela Riveros Lagos, and Nancy Carol Riveros Lagos.

These agitators were found to possess assorted bomb-making materials and other items, including homemade fragmentation grenades. These grenades were manufactured with a high-precision lathe and were to be used against police vans. These grenades are very powerful and highly destructive.

NO FURTHER MEASURES IMPOSED ON COMMUNIST LEADERS

PY010005 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The government will not impose any new measures or decrees against the Communist leaders who tomorrow will complete 90 days in banishment in various parts of the country. This is established in a note sent by the Interior Ministry to the Santiago Court of Appeals.

This information had been requested by the lawyers defending political leaders Osiel Nunez, Luis Godoy, and Rene Largo Farias. At the same time, the Interior Ministry has ordered the police to exclude these three political leaders from the list of persons prohibited from entering the country.

Nunez, Godoy, and Largo will tomorrow complete their 90 days of banishment and are expected to return to the capital by Saturday, 3 November, at the latest.

COURT PETITIONS SUBMITTED FOR JOURNALISTS

PY311343 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] It has been reported that Vicariate of Solidarity lawyers have submitted petitions for court injunctions in favor of 150 persons. These petitions were submitted yesterday afternoon to the Santiago Appellate Court. Among those favored by the petitions are journalists Francisco Villagran, Marcela Otero, and Pamela Jiles More. Unofficial sources have reported that these journalists will be placed at the disposal of the (?military) courts.

FORMER AIR FORCE GEN LEIGH TO STAND TRIAL

PY010024 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Second Chamber of the Supreme Court has unanimously confirmed that General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, retired, will be submitted to a hearing. The lawyers of the former Air Force officer has presented an appeal for annulment of the court action, but the appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court.

Gen Leigh is being indicted on charges of offending a Court of Appeals judge, Alberto Echeverria, and of disobeying the interior minister. These criminal offenses were committed in remarks Gen Leigh made to the magazine CAUCE. Thus, Leigh will be submitted to a trial, although he will be set free on a 5,000-peso bail. The sentence for offending and disobeying an official ranges from 61 to 541 days in prison.

MIR LABELS DEMOCRATIC CONSENSUS 'INSUFFICIENT'

PY300157 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1653 GMT 27 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 27 Oct (EFE) -- The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) believes that it could hold a dialogue with the supporters of the democratic consensus to reach agreements that will increasingly isolate the dictatorship. However, the MIR asserted that this document for a democratic consensus, proposed by the multiparty Democratic Alliance, has shortcomings and is ambiguous. As a result it is insufficient and liable to misunderstanding. The democratic consensus was drawn up by the Democratic Alliance and submitted to all political groups. It seeks a peaceful exit for the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

A lengthy document issued by the MIR was disclosed during a press conference held by its spokesman and adviser of the Popular Democratic Movement, Father Rafael Maroto. The MIR believes that the democratice consensus does not point out that during the past 11 years imperialist dependency has increased and that the monopolies have been strengthened while the large majorities have reached unsustainable poverty levels. The MIR agrees that the peoples' sovereignty is the cornerstone of social order and the political system that should be established in Chile, but considers that this alone is insufficient since it should be stated that democracy will only be possible and valid if the workers and people play a direct role in their own liberation.

The MIR document not only criticizes the 11 years of the military regime but also those who ruled before 1970, which is when Socialist President Salvador Allende came to power. According to the MIR, the workers' full freedom to organize was prevented and restricted and massacres took place before 1970 and over many decades. The document points out that the democratic consensus that Chile requires cannot limit itself to a representative democracy. It should be essentially participatory, one in which the entire citizenry defends national and popular sovereignty.

Referring to the Armed Forces, the MIR states that they should be essentially different from the Armed Forces that support this dictatorship and recommends the replacement of the national security doctrine by the concept of national sovereignty united with popular sovereignty. The MIR believes that political democracy should be fully accompanied by an economic, social, and cultural democracy and requests the nationalization of the banking sector, the monopolistic corporations, the social security system, foreign trade, and basic wealth. The MIR does not believe that the transition from a dictatorship to a democracy will be gradual or continuous, especially taking into account the regime's attempt to remain in power at any price, asserting that this transition will require a social and political rupture.

Referring to the criticism of violence in the democratic consensus, Father Maroto stated that one cannot simply condemn violence when it stems from the oppressed sector's answer not only to institutional violence but also to the material violence to which these sectors are subjected. The MIR spokesman said that state terrorism exists and the people defend themselves from it by resorting to violence.

The MIR document ends by stating that the unity of the opposition is necessary to strengthen the peoples' power as much as possible, adding that whoever tries to further differences in order to negotiate with the regime will inevitably remain isolated and his name will not go down in history.

ACTING RESOURCES MINISTER ON CUT IN OPEC QUOTAS

PA312152 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The reduction in OPEC's daily production quotas was expected by the Ecuadoran mission that left to attend the extraordinary OPEC meeting in Geneva, Fernando Navarro, natural resources under secretary, said today. Navarro is acting minister while Natural Resources Minister Xavier Espinosa is attending the OPEC meeting. The 1.5 million barrel cut in the production ceiling does not affect Ecuador because it is a marginal production country, Navarro added.

GUAYAQUIL'S POLICE COMMANDER KILLED 30 OCT

PA310311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Merlin Arce, commander of the Municipal Police in Guayaquil, was shot to death this afternoon when he was leaving his house, located in a local neighborhood. Arce was attacked by armed men in a passing vehicle, according to the first reports broadcast here.

The murder has provoked a lot of speculation because 2 days ago Arce claimed that one of Mayor Abdala Bucaram's gangs of hoodlums had broken in and stolen 3 million sucres ($44,215) from the garbage collectors paymaster's [word indistinct]. The thieves were disguised as municipal policemen. The people are afraid that mercenaries from opposing political groups will increase the wave of violence which began 2 weeks ago when two armed gangs engaged in a shootout in downtown Guayaquil and killed three innocent bystanders.

Police Search for Assailant

PA312121 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] A new killing has shocked Guayaquil's inhabitants. Metropolitan Police Chief Colonel Merlin (Ceferino) Arce (Vivero) has been killed by (Jaime Toral Zalamea), the well-known leader of the land takeovers at (Los Guasmos) and a militant of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition. (Toral) killed Arce with a burst of machine gun fire as Arce left his home for municipal police headquarters.

Last night approximately 350 policemen cordoned off all areas near and approaches to (Las Margaritas) cooperative, south of Guayaquil, where reports indicate (Toral) has taken refuge. (Toral) has warned that he will not be taken alive and has threatened to open fire upon the policemen if they are not withdrawn from the area before daybreak. The operation to arrest (Toral) began at 2100 and is being coordinated by the municipality's political head.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO HAITI -- Quito, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Horacio Sevilla-Borja has been appointed the new Ecuadoran ambassador to Haiti. Sevilla-Borja, a career diplomat, recently served as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 28 Oct 84 PA]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO INDIA

PY010037 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 84

["Text" of condolence telegram sent by President Alfredo Stroessner to Indian President Zail Singh on 31 October]

[Text] Your Excellency, Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India, New Delhi:

We strongly condemn the cowardly crime that took the life of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, prime minister of your country, and hope you accept the most heartfelt sorrow with which the Paraguayan Government and people share the mourning which envelopes the Hindu nation.

INFORMATION OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN PRESS, ABC COLOR

PY310309 Asuncion Red Privada de Teleifusora Paraguayan Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] At a press conference, Mr Anibal Fernandez, under secretary of information and culture of the Presidency of the Republic, discussed the behavior of the international press toward our country.

[Begin recording] In the first place, the shameless and, as I have said before, infamous campaign of the foreign press is bent on distorting the image of our country. All those foreign journalists who have come here enjoyed our goodwill, and received unstinting assistance from the Information and Culture under secretary, his colleagues and from anyone who has anything to do with the press, have done nothing but write horrors about our country after his departure [end recording]

In another part of the press conference, Mr Anibal Fernandez referred to the report submitted by Mr Aldo Zuccolillo to the Inter-American Press Association:

[Begin recording] Today the former editor of the ABC COLOR newspaper made a statement in the city of Los Angeles that I will read, not to publicize his statement but to denounce it, because this petty statement made by a person without heart, without sentiment for the fatherland, and without respect for the citizenry or the authorities must be denounced. The statement reads: The government of President Alfredo Stroessner has not produced any legal evidence in support of the decree ordering the closing of the newspaper, a decree basing the measure, quote, on systematic violation of the Constitution in an effort to subvert public order, jeopardizing the peace of the Republic and the stability of the insitutions, unquote.

Have you ever heard such foul cynicism? President Stroessner is daily, even while resting, concerned about peace, tranquillity, and the progress of his country. Do you believe that he will violate the Constitution in order to subvert public order? Every day he conveys his abhorrence of that idea to his assistants. Gentlemen, let's preserve the peace we have. Let's not permit more blood to be shed by the youth who have no knowledge of what we who are older have known in the painful passages of our lives, when there was no respect for people, for human rights; when there was no consideration for our fellowman; when the noise of a bullet announced a revolution and mothers took their adolescent sons -- I can bear witness to this -- and hid them in the fields, among the shrubs, so that they would not be taken from their homes to serve as cannon fodder. President Stroessner put an end to all this; how could he want to subvert public order?

One has to be an imbecile to speak as Mr Aldo Zuccolillo does. Excuse me for using this word, but sometimes one has to call bread and wine by their proper names. Zuccolillo affirms that the only thing out of the ordinary that his newspaper did was to publish information on administrative corruption. It is very easy to lightly make such accustions. If I were to say that in the house on such and such street theft is committed, well, it is an accusation, but of what? Now if I say Mr Luis Ramirez is stealing from the house of Mr Alfredo Gonzalez, I am denouncing. But who accuses whom? [as heard]

And lately, gentlemen, regarding these issues, here it says that when at some point Zuccolillo received applause for solidarity, he was moved. He ought to have been moved by shame, because one cannot tell lies in an international forum, as Zuccolillo did. Because, gentlemen, the under secretary of information now and has always, and I repeat, for at least 4 years, periodically, the one who speaks to you on instructions, has sought Mr Zuccolillo to talk with him, to tell him: Sir, why don't you measure your words, try to be more fair, more just; dont't attack, don't try to subvert public order. The peace of the Republic is an accomplishment of the entire Paraguayan people, and each one of us has the responsibility to defend this peace. This is even more incumbent upon the press since it has a serious responsibility before the citizenry and history. So I will never tire of asking all of you to report the news wisely, because there is no justice in news made public just because it is news, but there is justice in reporting accurate news no matter how bad it is. This is the task of the press.

I once told you that you have to respect the institutions in the same way that we who represent the institutions respect the press. Because I want any member of the Paraguayan press to raise his hand if he can say that he has received pressure from the information under secretary or from any other authority to prevent the publication of any information, except, I repeat, if the image of the president of the Republic, his authority, or the security of the state is at stake. I would be absurd for the press to report, for instance, that we bought five missiles, because that would be classified information. Unfortunately, we do not have those missiles, but I am not saying that we won't have them sometime, not because we are belligerent, but because it is important to have missiles.

On another subject, I will talk about the image of the chief of state. Not only the press must take notice, but those who shamelessly use the press to engage in dirty politics. [end recording]

PERCOVICH ON PROPOSAL TO REPAY DEBT IN KIND

PY311502 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Peru will propose to the international financial community to repay in kind part of its foreign debt, which totals more than $13 billion. This announcement was made by Luis Percovich, president of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording broadcast in progress] [Reporter]... The economic context within which negotiations will be held with commercial banks concerning the debt?

[Percovich] First, full recognition by Peru of its obligations with commercial and development banks, and with several governments, and our commitment to comply with these obligations within our possibilities. Within this context, we will make a proposal to repay part of our foreign debt in kind, that is, in agricultural and industrial products which we can now put on the international market. For instance, we have already been doing this with the Soviet Union, to which we are repaying part of our foreign debt with nontraditional products. [end recording]

BELAUNDE RECEIVES PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PY311500 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Belaunde met with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar at Government Palace this morning. Saldivar arrived here early this morning on a 2-day official visit. Earlier, Saldivar met with Foreign Minister and Prime Minister Luis Percovich at Torre Tagle Palace. Tomorrow the two ministers will sign an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a joint statement on strengthening ties between the two countries, Saldivar said.

LIMA MUNICIPAL WORKERS CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY311545 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Disturbances and spontaneous demonstrations were staged today in the outskirts of Lima by municipal workers who yesterday called a general, indefinite strike. The workers are demanding that Mayor Barrantes recognize an agreement reached last year by workers with the then Mayor Eduardo Orrego.

As is known, a labor-management agreement was signed last November between the municipal administration and the workers. The current mayor, Alfonsin Barrantes, has recognized only two points of this agreement.

BRIEFS

NEW FRIGATE LAUNCHED -- Lima, 8 Oct (AFP) -- At Puerto Callao this morning, President Belaunde attend the launching of the frigate Mariategui, which is equipped with rocket launchers. It is the second one built in the country for the Peruvian Navy. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 8 Oct 84 PY]

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCE LETTER TO INDIA

PA312032 Rome IPS in Spanish 1913 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 31 Oct (IPS) -- Jaime Lusinchi, Venezuela's Social Democratic president, today expressed deep grief and the Venezuelan people's condemnation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination, saying that Gandhi was "a firm fighter for the cause of peace and a victim of terrorist madness."

The Venezuelan president sent a special message to Indian President Zail Singh after assessing with several of his ministers the international consequences of Gandhi's death at the hands of Sikh terrorists.

The Indian leader had visited Venezuela in 1968 during Raul Leoni's Social Democratic regime as part of a Latin American tour.

Lusinchi said that Gandhi held a predominant position in the world during her long public career, "because of her firm dedication to the cause of peace in the countries of the world." The president adds in his message that the prime minister was a "victim of the evil of our times: political, demented, and cowardly terrorism." According to Lusinchi, the violent death of Indira Gandhi could bring about "the most serious consequences in India and Southeast Asia, as well as in international relations."

EEC PRESIDENT VISITS, NOTES SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA301739 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 29 Oct (AFP) -- In Caracas today EEC President Gaston Thorn expressed his total support for the Contadora Group's effort for peace in Central America. Thorn, who is in Venezuela on a 36-hour official visit, told journalists: "The EEC admires the efforts and perseverance of the four countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico) to promote solutions for peace and cooperation in Central America."

During the morning, Thorn talked for 1 hour with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi on various topics. Thorn later met with the press and then had lunch with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul. In a speech during the lunch, Thorn said that his visit to Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru occurs 3 weeks after the San Jose ministers meeting.

He stressed: "It was an historical opportunity that marked the beginning of new, fuller political and economic relations between the EEC and Central American and established the most important principles on which future cooperation between the two regions will be based."

SEPULVEDA RETURNS FROM 15-DAY VISIT TO PRC

FL311457 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- After a 15-day official visit to the PRC, Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today returned to this capital.

Interviewed at Mexico City's airport the foreign secretary described his trip as satisfactory and very positive because during his stay the bonds of friendship between the two countries were strengthened.

However, the Mexican diplomat made no additional comment, saying: I will first report to the president of the Republic about the results of my trip and then will meet with the press.

In the PRC, Sepulveda Amor expressed the wish that friendship between the two countries would strengthen as well as the bilateral relations mainly in economic, cultural, and political matters. During the 15 days he stayed in China, the Mexican official noticed the great efforts of that Asian country to transform society to benefit millions of Chinese.

DE LA MADRID SENDS CONDOLENCES TO INDIA

FL311948 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1858 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today sent his condolences for the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In his message he said Mexico is greatly dismayed at this criminal act which is definitely reprehensible. Mexico's president hailed Indira Gandhi for her interest in the improvement of developing countries and search for a new international economic order.

He stressed Prime Minister Gandhi's contribution to world peace and understanding among poor countries.

JOINT FISHERIES COMPANY SET UP WITH FRANCE

FL302205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Puerto Madero, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- By means of a joint investment Mexico and France have set up the Chiapas Fisheries Company, with a majority of national shares, the Mexican Secretariat of Fisheries reported here today.

The delegate of the Secretariat of Fisheries in the State of Chiapas, Joaquin Ayala Ojeda, explained that the fishing company will operate with 25 percent capital of the Alsthom Atlantic Company and the rest from the National Fisheries Bank, Mexican Fish Products, and the Bank of Commerce.

He indicated that the construction of the first phase of the plant to be located in Chiapas, in the southwestern region of the country, will start next January with an investment of 2.2 billion pesos ($11 million). The third phase will be completed in 1987 with an overall investment of 700 million pesos ($28.5 million).

REFUGEE IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY SURRENDERS

PA312159 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Angel Wassel Rock, the man who more than a month ago sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy and requested political asylum, today decided to surrender to Panamanian authorities. Venezuelan authorities, headed by Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera, made the necessary arrangements for Wassel Rock's surrender to Gabriel Carreira, secretary general of the attorney general's office and Dario Sandoval, deputy prosecutor. Members of the human rights committee were present at the surrender. Wassel Rock was reticent in answering the questions put to him by the local press.

[Begin recording] [Wassel Rock] The truth is that under these circumstances I have no other alternative but to wait for the situation to change and for my problem to be resolved as stipulated by the law.

[Unidentified speaker] Nothing will happen to him; he is just another prisoner and nothing will happen to him. [end recording]

A handcuffed Wassel Rock was taken in a Defense Forces vehicle to the Modelo jail. Meanwhile, Deputy Prosecutor Dario Sandoval explained the situation as follows:

[Begin recording] As far as I understand, he is accused of theft. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Jose Manuel Faundes stressed that his client, Wassel Rock, continues to be a political refugee:

[Begin recording] As a criminal lawyer, I see no reason why he should be condemned. We will probably have to fight one charge, the only charges I am aware of, and it is the only charge which is currently being heard by the Seventh Circuit Court. He has signed papers allowing me to represent him. [end recording]

ARDITO BARLETTA SANCTIONS NEW JUDICIAL CODE

PA291803 Panama City YA in Spanish 26 Oct 84 pp 4, 2

[Text] As of this moment, Panamanian justice has a more humane face, President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta commented as he sanctioned the law that promulgates Panama's new judicial code.

The historical event took place at the Presidential Palace. Those in attendance included the two vice presidents of the Republic, the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, the board of directors of the National Bar Association, the attorney general, the attorney general for the administration, and members of the group responsible for preparing the country's new judicial instrument.

After Government Minister Carlos de Sedas signed the document, President Ardito Barletta paid tribute to General Torrijos by recalling that the new judicial code was one of the objectives proposed by the deceased leader in order to provide our country with modern laws. According to the president, the new code "has been the object of studies, discussions, and very broad consultations for over 10 years."

The president added that "this instrument reflects the modern legal tendencies...terms that reflected last century's lifestyles have been abbreviated...the effort is made at all times to facilitate access to the courts by the poor...so that justice can acquire a more humane face."

Dr Ardito Berletta also stressed his satisfaction over the fact that the new code is being promulgated at the beginning of his administration, as evidence that his government will honor the commitments made to the Panamanian people.

Nothing that the executive branch will uphold strict observance of the autonomy of the other brances of the state, the president expressed his willingness to cooperate as much as possible with the judicial branch "in order to make the administration of justice even more efficient and dynamic so it can serve as a rational method for resolving controversies in a democratic society."

FRAMPO DEMANDS INCLUSION IN GOVERNMENT

PA261310 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 1

[Statement issued by the Popular Broad Front Party [Frampo], place and date not given]

[Text] The Frampo arose from Torrijism. It came into political existence at a time when the country was making unquestionable social progress with regard to the balance between the poor and wealthy classes. For that reason, Panama escaped the violent turmoil that has led to bloodshed in the Central American isthmus. Social peace was the major achievement of the General Omar Torrijos' government. That is the Torrijos legacy to which Frampo is heir and which it will never forsake.

At the present time, a violent storm is gathering in the formerly clear Panamanian skies. The popular classes are beset by an anti-Torrijos sentiment, apparently coming from within the government itself. The Frampo members are concerned about this situation because they are Torrijists. High-level officials chosen for the present cabinet appear to represent factions which in fact describe themselves as anti-Torrijists. Therefore, from this moment on Frampo declares its solidarity with those partisan voices demanding that Torrijism be respected. In addition, the Frampo supports the stance taken by those who rightly demand to be included in the government of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, in proportion to the number of votes they contributed to the [National Democratic Union] [UNADE] victory. Frampo did not have a majority of votes, but without its votes Ardito Barletta would not have won. Thus, we demand to be included in this government in compliance with the political commitments which Ardito Barletta made. We hope to remain united in the victory to which we all contributed, as we were united during the electoral campaign.

Onward Frampo! We will conquer!

Miguel Montiel, Frampo President

Alexis Torres, Vice President

Egberto Stanziola, Assistant Secretary General

BELIZE

MUSA DISCUSSES PROJECTS WITH AID DELEGATION

FL311630 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Minister of Education and Economic Development, Mr Said Musa, today met in Belmopan with a visiting team of officials from the U.S. AID, the United States Agency for International Development. They held preliminary discussions on possible U.S. AID assistance in the field of technical and vocational education. At present, feasability studies to be made to determine the need for assistance in technical and vocational fields by the U.S. AID. [sentence as heard]

The team was lead by U.S. AID representative in Belize, Mr (Naboria Bashish). Also taking part in the discussions was the Permanent Secretary and Minister of Education, Mr Ronald Clark, and the Chief Education Officer, Mr (Enis) Sanchez.

COURTENAY MEETS WITH HONDURAN OFFICIALS

FL311531 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Minister of Home and Foreign Affairs Mr V.H. Courtenay met yesterday in Belmopan with a special ambassador from Honduras, Mr Gerardo Martinez Blanco, and Honduran Charge d'Affaires to Belize Mr Marco Antonio Caballero. A release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the discussions centered on bilateral matters and ways of increasing cooperation between the two countries. Ambassador Martinez Blanco returned home today.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON GANDHI'S DEATH

PA312055 Rome IPS in Spanish 2026 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 31 Oct (ASIN) -- The Costa Rican Government today lamented the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and sent a message of condolence to the Indian Government.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that "we sincerely deplore the death of the Indian prime minister, who was a stateswoman of great prominence and importance in the democratic world." Gutierrez indicated that Costa Rica deplores her death "in such circumstances as the result of an attack that deserves the condemnation of all nations in the civilized world."

Indira Gandhi was a prominent political figure and was one of the main leaders of the Nonaligned Movement.

Costa Rica and India maintain diplomatic relations.

BASQUE PRIESTS URGE MONGE MEDIATION IN ETA CASE

PA310258 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Two Basque priests who arrived in the country last week have met with President Luis Alberto Monge to request his mediation so that the extradition of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] member Gregorio Jimenez Morales is denied.

According to the two priests, (Jose Manuel Balenciaga) and (John Arricivita), they came to Costa Rica on a humanitarian mission at the request of Gregorio Jimenez' relatives.

President Monge explained to the two Basque priests that the case is being handled by the judicial branch and, in a democratic and law-abiding state like ours, the decision is the exclusive purview of the judicial branch, not the executive branch.

As may be recalled, Gregorio Morales' extradition was turned down by the superior penal tribunal of Alajuela. However, the attorney general's office appealed the court's decision and a final ruling is expected either this week or the next.

BRIEFS

AID CREDIT INCREASES -- The credit program financed with International Development Agency [AID] funds has been increased by $10 million, Eduardo Lizano, executive president of the Central Bank has announced. He added that $5 million will be channeled to the cattle sector through state banks, and the remaining $5 million will be channeled through private banks. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84 PA]

MINISTRY CREATES DIRECTORATES -- The Costa Rican National Planning and Economic Policy Ministry has created five new directorates. In the past the ministry was divided into areas. The new directorates are: Economic and Social Policies Directorate, Programs Directorate, State Rationalization Directorate, Investment Directorate, and Sector Planning and Technical Cooperation Directorate. These new directorates began operating in May; however, they were not officially announced until October. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 84 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TRIP TO CONTADORA COUNTRIES

PA300435 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio held a press conference today to report on his visit to the Contadora Group countries, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia. This is what he said about his trip:

[Begin recording] I really feel that the results were favorable from every viewpoint because we were able to hold working meetings with the presidents of the Contadora Group countries and also with the four foreign ministers of those countries. We also talked to top government officials and distinguished personalities of those countries, such as the president of the Colombian Senate; former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; Msgr Dario Castrellon, executive secretary of the Latin American Bishops Conference, CELAM; and with other outstanding citizens.

Before I start answering your questions, let me tell you this. Wherever I went I saw a definite change in the international attitude toward our country. Our image abroad has improved a great deal as a result of our process of democratization and pacification.

As foreign minister, I am very satisfied with the attention I received in the four countries I visited and also because I had the opportunity to clear up whatever doubt existed regarding our country's position. I talked to the news media, I appeared on television in all four countries, and I was able to present a clear and realistic picture of the Salvadoran situation and how it is developing in our favor from the political aspect toward achieving peace, democracy, and stability.

Before you ask me, I want to let you know that the government's official position is to support the Contadora Group. Probably there was some confusion about this, but we were able to assure the Contadora Group countries that we support the Contadora efforts. [end recording]

One newsman asked Foreign Minister Tenorio if he had met with a guerrilla leader in Colombia. Tenorio answered:

[Begin recording] There is a misunderstanding about this. FMLN leader Mario Aguinada was received by Colombian President Belisario Betancur on Monday. I was in Panama City at the time. I arrived in Bogota Monday night and I was received by President Betancur on Tuesday. Aguinada was not present and I did not receive any message from him.

I want to tell you something else, without your asking. Please pay attention. My trip to Colombia and to the other Contadora Group countries had nothing to do with the presence of Mario Aguinada Carranza in Bogota, Colombia, nor with any other leader of the FDR and the FMLN. My trip was a goodwill trip to those countries and also to let them know our government's position. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON OFFICIAL REPORTS ABOLISHED

PA300124 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Oct 84 pp 11, 34

[Text] Clause 11 of the presidential decree issued on 30 July that gives the Information Secretariat of the Presidency control of the publication of reports and communiques issued by the executive branch, autonomous institutions and banks, has been abolished.

On Friday afternoon President Jose Napoleon Duarte met with members of the news media and special guests. He explained the reasons why controls had to be established on official reports. They also discussed the news media's reaction to this measure, which at the time was viewed as a muzzle the government imposed on those that did not share its political views.

After exchanging views, President Duarte told those present that the Information Secretariat of the Presidency would no longer control such information and that the news media could publish official reports without the Information Secretariat's approval.

GUERRILLA LEADER GUILLERMO UNGO VISITS PARIS

PM291255 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "El Salvador"]

[Excerpt] During a brief visit to Paris on Monday, 22 October, Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who headed the rebel delegation at La Palma, met with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, among others. He asked LE MONDE, to "thank France" for its attitude in the Salvadoran conflict. The FDR leader expressed "cautious optimism" about the future of the dialogue process launched on 15 October.

FMLN OPPOSES U.S.-SALVADORAN ARMY MANEUVERS

PA292354 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people. We have been informed of the Reagan administration's intention to carry out military maneuvers in our territory with U.S. combat troops.

This information was revealed by the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, which states that these joint maneuvers with the puppet Salvadoran Army will be called "Kings Guardian." They are to begin in December and will continue until March 1985. We strongly reject the warmongering attitude of the Americans who intend to militarily occupy our country by justifying this action as a joint maneuver.

The presence of U.S. combat troops in El Salvador brings into question the promises made by Mr Duarte, who as commander in chief of the Armed Forces and president of the executive branch, has declared his willingness to follow the paths of dialogue, peace, and political solution.

We call on all of our people, leaders, peasants, teachers, merchants, vendors, employees, and democratic, progressive, and patriotic sectors to reject the presence of U.S. combat troops in our fatherland. This U.S. troop presence in our country currently poses the risk of clashes with our units, who are willing to defend the sovereignty and independence of our fatherland.

This military commitment that was acquired by President Duarte and the High Command is a commitment that goes against our people's efforts and legitimate aspirations for peace. All of our people must demand the immediate suspension of the gringo's "Kings Guardian" maneuvers, and demand the immediate withdrawal of the 80 Yankee advisers, who are to blame for the prolongation of the war in our country.

FMLN REPORTS GOVERNMENT ATTACKS, REPRESSION

PA300456 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] We want to take serious and responsible steps in our search for peace. The humanization of the conflict is one of the goals which must be developed with decision and sincerity, both by the people's forces, organized by the FMLN-FDR, and the regime's forces.

All the Salvadoran people know that the dialogue process will be difficult, but we must prove our willingness and desire to achieve peace with justice for the Salvadoran people. Nevertheless, during the days that have followed 15 October, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime has taken the necessary steps to increase its repressive measures and prepare to continue war against the people. We present a report by our correspondent (Jaime Caceres), who sent information to Radio Farabundo Marti about the bombings by the Salvadoran Government's Air Force against the people who live in Chalatenango Department.

[Begin recording] Attention, attention: Salvadoran people, national and international news media, and humanitarian organizations which defend human rights. The Duarte dictatorship's Air Force continues to drop bombs on Chalatenango Department. Yesterday, 28 October, at 1620, two U.S.-made Dragonfly A-37 airplanes came and dropped four 250-lb bombs on the villages of (Turuque) and (Saguataya) in the jurisdiction of San Jose Las Flores and Las Vueltas. We continue to oppose these criminal actions carried out by Jose Napoleon Duarte's Air Force against the villages in Chalatenango Department. This is Duarte's willingness to talk. We strongly oppose all these repressive actions against the defenseless civilian population. [end recording]

This is one of the bombing raids ordered by the commander in chief of the government Armed Forces. The previous day, three Air Force airplanes launched another air raid against Patanera, Chalatenango Department. On Friday, 26 October, more Air Force airplanes dropped bombs on the people of Las Penas, El Corozal, and (Chorotal), in northern Cabanas Department.

Engineer Duarte's regime has never given any proof that it will decrease these massacres of the civilian population.

In addition, the regime is carrying out other measures that prove it is still preparing for war and not for peace. Engineer Duarte is preparing to make another tour of the United States, to win the war on the international level, according to his own statements.

Military actions by the government's Armed Forces have increased; the searches in the cities, followed by arbitrary arrests and people missing, still increase by the week. However, the thing which provokes the utmost terror among the people and Salvadoran youths is the scandalous recruitment of young men by Duarte's Armed Forces in the cities. Hundreds of young men are dragged from their homes and from their schools, and their plans for the future are smashed with one blow.

We cannot claim that this measure is to humanize the conflict. This measure is intended to prepare the Army to continue the war, to step up aggression against the people, and to continue increasing the hundreds of dead, wounded, and disabled soldiers. This is not the road that the government or the Armed Forces should take. The youths oppose this abitrary measure and their opposition will be proved when they desert en masse from the regime's garrisons.

We issue a call to Engineer Duarte's regime, so that they may take specific and serious steps because we must humanize the conflict. The Salvadoran people, the Catholic Church, and all the peoples and governments of the world are closely following the development of these efforts to achieve peace with justice, through dialogue and political solutions.

Engineer Duarte, stop bombing the civilian population. Engineer Duarte, stop recruiting Salvadoran youths. Our people want peace and they will struggle until it is achieved.

FMLN RENAMES ARMY'S 'TOROLA IV' OPERATION

PA301537 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] We have reports that sapper units from the Rafael Aguinada Carranza Battalion have sabotaged electric lines from the Cerron Grande Dam to San Salvador. As a result, the capital city of San Salvador was left without electricity. Sabotage operations against the dictatorship's war economy continue. Taking into account the millions lost by the dictatorship in the past 11 days, including the destruction of the Nejapa electric substation, the destruction of machinery at the Directorate of City Planning and Architecture in Santa Ana Department, the million-dollar losses since transportation has been paralyzed, and other actions, we have cost the dictatorship's war economy $20 million in losses; $20 million that will not be used for arms to murder the defenseless people.

With their usual popular humor, ridiculing their oligarchic and exploiting enemy, the people have changed the name of the current operation under way in Morazan. The people do not call the operation "Torola VI" as Duarte calls it [passage indistinct], the people have baptized it "Chicharron [fried pork rind] XIV." "Chicharron XIV" is the true name of the operation in Morazan. Respecting the sovereign popular will, from now on Radio Venceremos will call this operation "Chicharron XIV," because in this operation Domingo Monterrosa and other criminals were punished for their abominable crimes: "Chicharron XIV."

As a result of sabotage of the electric lines by the FMLN in different zones of the country, all of Sonsonate Department and part of- Santa Ana Department have been left without electricity. [passage indistinct]

FMLN SUMMARIZES 24 OCTOBER ACTIVITIES

PA270240 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has received a war report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front [words indistinct] saying: On Wednesday, 24 October, at 0645, in the place known as (Las Negritas), on the road from Villa Victoria to San Pedro, Cabanas Department, guerrilla members of the Commander (Ramon) Column ambushed a customs police patrol. Our forces inflicted two enemy casualties, including a sergeant, and recovered the following war materiel: 1 Czech rifle and 100 rounds; 1 12-gauge shotgun and 50 rounds; 1 .38-caliber gun; 4 grenades; 2 pairs of boots; and other equipment. Our companeros withdrew without any difficulty. The action was led by Companeros (Dimas) and (Oviedo). United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! The war report was signed by Companero (Roberto Padilla).

We have more information from our guerrilla forces which continue to wear down the puppet Army. We report that on 24 October, at 0830, a guerrilla unit of the FMLN ambushed enemy forces near km marker 83 on the Coastal Highway. The ambush was set up in the sector between San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, and the enemy sustained three casualties. Greetings to our courageous militias!

We have additional reports about our guerrilla forces' activities; on 24 October, at 2300, members of the FMLN destroyed two electric power poles near the place known as Los Conejos, on the road between San Rafael Cedros and Sensuntepeque. As a result of this sabotage, the zones of Ilobasco, Sensuntepeque, San Isidro, Cojutepeque, Soyapango, and the northeastern part of San Salvador were left without electricity.

Greetings, companeros of the militias! Onward with our guerrilla activities!

GUATEMALA

MEJIA BLAMES LEFTIST GROUPS FOR WAVE OF VIOLENCE

PA312205 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 4

[By Alvaro Galvez Mix]

[Text] The violence in the country during the past few days is part of a campaign launched by the sectors that do not want us to arrive at a democratic regime; despite this, the democratization process is moving forward, head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores said yesterday.

The chief executive was interviewed by PRENSA LIBRE in the Zacapa plains, where he was inspecting damages to the Young bridge that occurred when a gasoline tanker collided with one of the bridge's railings.

PRENSA LIBRE asked Mejia Victores about the latest acts of violence in this capital, which have resulted in the killing of a deputy and his bodyguards, two university professors, and a member of the U.S. Peace Corps.

The truth is that these groups are now engaging in terrorist actions aimed at tarnishing my government's image. First, it was a war of words when they criticized the government over the smallest trifle. They have now moved on to tangible action as part of a campaign that has been prepared by the sectors that do not want us to arrive at a democratic regime.

What they are doing is delaying our return to constitutional rule.

They want to cause serious problems, as in the case of the Peace Corps member, who we all believe was shot to death by the enemies of the government "so that the United States does not give us assistance." I think that those responsible for these murders are the communists, the various subversive groups at San Carlos University. They belong to Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms [ORPA] and Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] groups and, even though they have formed the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], they are struggling for power among themselves. It is possible that these murders are being perpetrated by the leftists following the defeats they have suffered at the hands of the military forces.

The Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce yesterday published an advertisement in newspapers in which it accuses several customs officials of allowing excessive smuggling, which is extremely harmful to businessmen who pay their taxes. Undoubtedly, they did not read last month in PRENSA LIBRE that we are opening new checkpoints on the road to control contraband. They did not see it. They had already paid for the ad. Quite often the businessmen themselves contribute to the smuggling.

Regarding the suggestion that the National Constituent Assembly appoint a provisional civilian president, Gen Mejia said that he had already asked several politicians to give their opinion but that the top post in the nation is not "up for grabs or subject to personal opinions." We are governing and will relinquish power to whoever is elected by the people and, other than that, "we will accept nothing."

The violence will not halt the return to democracy because we have sufficient capacity and strength to quell it at any time. All they are doing is committing sporadic murders with which they think they can block democratization. They will not succeed, however.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ORDER INVESTIGATION INTO OVERFLIGHT

PA010008 Rome IPS in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Oct (IPS) -- The Honduran Armed Forces have stated that an immediate investigation into the penetration of unidentified aircraft into Honduran airspace near the Nicaraguan border has been ordered. The local press cited reports from people who live near the border area who said that three aircraft were sighted today at 1100.

Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video and Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras reported that a helicopter and a "Hercules" type aircraft were apparently being pursued by a small jet plane.

The reports also stated that the town of Marcovia, in the southern Honduran Department of Choluteca, was bombed by a jet plane. However, no specific information on the incident is available.

Other reports stated that the same aircraft were seen near Cedros, a town in the central Department of Francisco Morazan. Explosions were also heard.

These confusing reports coincide with an attempt to bomb an oil refinery today in Managua, Nicaragua.

M-LIDER MESSAGE CRITICIZES SUAZO GOVERNMENT

PA302237 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Message issued by the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, M-LIDER: no place or date given; read by unidentified party member -- recorded]

[Text] Liberals from around the country: The Suazo Cordova gang has gone into a deep crisis which is the start of a process that will inevitably lead to their destruction, much to the relief of the Liberal Party as well as to the country.

History will duly record, to his disgrace, the irreparable harm that Suazo Cordova inflicted on the fatherland during his long years in the Republic's highest office, such as allowing the country to be occupied by foreign military forces, and establishing a system of repression that has ranged from intervention in the internal affairs of political and social groups to the physical elimination of Hondurans by death squads, specializing in torture and murder.

On this matter, a new incident has come to light, further distorting our country's already marred international image; Honduras was included on a UN agency list of countries in which human rights are violated.

M-LIDER publicly and repeatedly denounced the repressive policies pursued by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and his figureheads. At that time, that policy was condoned, supported, and lauded by those holding the highest posts within the government and the Liberal Party.

The ink has not yet dried on the newspapers reporting statements and speeches by high-level government officials praising the repressive acts by the ousted head of the Armed Forces and harshly criticizing those of us who opposed the abuses and outrages committed by that high-ranking military chief.

During that time, those of us involved in M-LIDER were labeled as communists and subversives, because one had to follow the strategy agreed upon by the general staff of the obelisk.

However, imperiling our personal safety, we courageously took advantage of all national and international forums to create an awareness of our rejection of and disgust for that system which, with the most treacherous cowardice, separated dozens of honest Hondurans from their homes, sending them to jail or to clandestine cemeteries. That system obviously reveals a criminal mentality on the part of those who apply it, as well as their inability to talk with and convince others.

We denounced that system in the past and we are always ready to denounce it because such practices are a disgrace to our party and offend our sensitivities as men reared in the Liberal ideology.

Liberals, President Suazo Cordova, without any credibility within his own party and without the support of the Honduran people, has become entangled in a web of his own making because of his historical nearsightedness in handling national problems. Those of us who consider ourselves the legitimate standardbearers of the red, white and red banner which Morazan and Policarpo Bonilla handed down to us, feel obliged to gather the true liberals of Honduras together to put a stop to the abuses by those who have used fraudulent means to control our great party's seals.

Greetings, Liberals. Let us join, unite and triumph to make changes.

Ponders How Suazo Will Be Remembered

PA321148 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Message issued by the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement [M-LIDER]: "Fictional Politics: Roberto the Bad and Roberto the Good" -- date, place not given]

[Text] Liberals, Hondurans, militants of the M-LIDER: In the birth month of our top national hero Francisco Morazan, let us remember that our duty is to recover national dignity and sovereignty and that the complete revision of the military agreements with the United States constitutes an ample, public, and democratic discussion in keeping with Honduras' sacred interests.

The Honduran people do not want temporary or permanent foreign military bases. This is why we rejected the idea of installing a new School of the Americas in Honduras. This school has been called the main destablilizing center on the continent. Hondurans, let us nationalize the government and the foreign policy.

Fellow countrymen, fellow party members, companeros of the M-LIDER, the pages of encyclopedias have recorded the brief biographies of men who have been influential in the history of their world, although they had at times been admired and at others despised and censured. This is of interest to us because it makes one meditate, do a purely hypothetical exercise regarding what could be said in encyclopedias in the future regarding our current president, depending on the negative or positive values prevailing at the end of his administrative term.

We urge you to look at these two possibilities and to understand them as a simple, intellectual experiment because it is not yet possible to establish a definite judgment of this historical period for the liberal government, although it has already completed three-fourths of its term. In the first instance, if President Suazo is not capable of mending the errors of his government, some future encyclopedia might say this: Suazo Cordova, Roberto, Honduran medical doctor and politician, born in La Paz, assumed power after being selected by a liberal convention whose delegates' term had already expired. He won the elections decisively. Unfortunately, his presidency was gray. He did not have the support of the best men in his party because sectarianism blinded him. He faced an economic crisis that he could not manage. He was pressured by the Armed Forces and the U.S. State Department, and he did not know how to resist commitments harmful to national sovereignty and dignity. Neither could he manage the systematic violations of human rights. He acted as president and general coordinator of the Liberal Party and the Rodista Liberal Movement. He did not allow free elections within his party, and after several spurious processes, he became an absolutist. He feigned a campaign to prolong his government and reserved the right to impose the candidate who would succeed him. His tolerance for foreign forces' intervention in neighboring countries produced a great regional conflict, the consequences of which his country could not escape. He is remembered by the name "Roberto the Bad."

Let us now look at another way the story could be written, and one which would be more satisfactory for the president himself and the Honduran people. The encyclopedias of the future could say: Suazo Cordova, Roberto, Honduran medical doctor and politician, born in La Paz, assumed power accidentally through the death of leader Modesto Rodas Alvarado. A people full of hopes voted for him overwhelmingly. His task was difficult because he governed at a time when national finances were in the worst condition ever, unemployment was massive, and international aid, some of which was linked to humiliating conditions, was sparse. He was pressured to let his country serve as a base of operations against the Nicaraguan Government and the guerrillas in El Salvador.

However, his dignity and ability allowed him to prevent his country from becoming nefariously involved in the conflicts of its neighbors. For refusing to protect the corrupt persons in his government, because he refused to authorize a reelection campaign; for advocating a free democracy in his party; and for scrupulously and correctly preparing his successor, he received extradordinary popular support that allowed him to straighten out, in the last year of government, a series of problems which otherwise would have ended in a crisis. The harmony between the political and social families in Honduras generated an atmosphere appropriate for economic reactivation. At the end of his regime he initiated a period of progress. For this he was called "Roberto the Good."

Fellow countrymen and fellow party members, this message could be described as fictional politics, but it is intended as an optimistic message from the M-LIDER to point out that there is still hope that our fate will improve.

Health to you!

TIEMPO QUESTIONS REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PA310425 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 7

[By Ovidio Cubillas]

[Text] Local newspapers have been reporting that Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has received the report on missing persons; one newspaper even said that Paz Barnica would go to Congress to report on the human rights situation and the missing persons.

However, on 25 October LA PRENSA published a Foreign Ministry communique denying that it received a report from the Armed Forces chief on the problem of missing persons. As we read the Foreign Ministry's communique, we reached the conclusion that the Armed Forces chief's report does not exist and therefore Paz Barnica could not have received it. In other words, most newspapers have been reporting on a report which apparently does not exist. The truth is that the people want to know more about the problem.

What could be the reason for all of this uncertainty regarding the report? Could it be that the Armed Forces chief has really delivered the report to the Foreign Ministry? The Foreign Ministry communique refers to two documents signed by General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, that mentions a decree and the appointment of a special commission to investigate the case of missing persons. A military commission, which was to submit a report to the chief of the Armed Forces, was appointed on 14 June 1984. That was approximately 4 months ago. Although that is not a long time, it is enough time to have obtained information on the missing persons.

The Foreign Ministry communique says that the members of the commission are: the Armed Forces auditor, the Army general commander, the Air Force general commander, the Navy general commander, the Public Security general commander, and 2d Lieutenant Mario Enrique Bonilla, the commission's secretary. The commission members are indeed respectable individuals. However, what is the true situation regarding the report which was allegedly delivered to the Foreign Ministry and which in turn should have been submitted to Congress? Apparently, no one knows anything about the report. In the meantime, a large number of men and women who have disappeared could be suffering tremendous calamities wherever they are.

We would like to believe that Gen Lopez Reyes has the good will and the intention to help explain this shameful, criminal problem or missing persons, especially since he asserted that the Armed Forces were trying to make amends.

Alvarez Martinez' reign of terror, which under the pretext of national security was carried out with the approval of many people, should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty ones exposed no matter where and who they are.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES GUERRILLA TRAINING, ACTIVITIES

PA310351 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1620 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Statement made by Captain Carlos Quezada prior to press conference to present 19 alleged guerrillas at the Department of National Investigation in Tegucigalpa on 29 October -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Lorenzo Zelaya recently dismantled in the country's central region. To better understand this situation, we want to clearly establish that Honduras, our dear fatherland, continues to be a tempting objective to international communism which, using its Latin American satellites, Cuba and Nicaragua, is attacking us repeatedly and systematically. We also want to state that the Marxist-Leninist aggression is occurring through joint actions carried out underhandedly. While perfectly armed and equipped groups infiltrate from Nicaragua, that same country is involved in a clear, widespread campaign of misinformation and propaganda against our country.

A long time ago, Russia outlined a broad strategy for Central America. It must be stressed that a vast ideological awareness campaign began in 1980. This campaign was carried out in the rural sector, student organizations, social groups, and community [word indistinct] in order to recruit, through deceit and false promises, what they call rank and file cadres. After the infiltrations we mentioned were carried out and individuals were recruited, these individuals received intense training in what they describe as circles of study which are nothing more than guerrilla cells in the developmental stage as rank and file organizations. After these cells are created, they begin to operate as teams or as guerrilla groups.

Something that is very significant is that after 1982 the Sandinist government, as part of the commemoration of the anniversary of the revolution, began to send armed contingents... [1-second break in transmission] These contingents are trained in Cuba and on a given date they return to the country via secret routes and vow, under a revolutionary oath, to subvert Honduras and subject it to chaos and the worst violence.

Early in 1981, specifically from January to April, the communist groups began a large recruitment campaign in Olancho, Yoro, Atlantida, Francisco Morazan, Comayagua, La Paz, and Intibuca. At the same time and following a preconceived plan, they infiltrated many institutions and organizations such as the Rural Development Institute [Instituto de Desarrollo Rural -- IDER], the National Agrarian Institute, INA; the National Unity Front of Honduran Peasants, Funacamp; the Union of the Piedras Azules Cement Industry Workers [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Industria Cementera Piedras Azules -- Sitraincesa]; the Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, Cofadeh; and many others.

The process is simple. After a person is recruited and integrated he is then given the opportunity to participate in political and social courses in places such as La Fragua in El Progreso, Yoro Department; the Roque Ramon Andrade School in Valle de Angeles, Francisco Morazan Department; the David Funez Villatoro Center in Agua Blanca, Yoro Department; Las Milpas in (El Pinalejo), Santa Barbara; and so forth. Later, he is offered the opportunity to undergo military training, possibly in Cuba, via Nicaragua, with false documents.

The first group of approximately 200 men began training in Cuba between July and August 1981. Similar groups have been departing for Cuba via Nicaragua since then.

The first contingent to complete 2 years of political-military training returned to Nicaragua in early 1983 and continued their military training phase through the fulfillment of combat missions against Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, troops in northern Nicaragua under the supervision of officers and members of the Sandinist People's Army.

After they acquire sufficient fighting experience, they return to Managua where they are given equipment and weapons. In July 1983, they received orders to return to the country under the command of Dr Jose Maria Reyes Mata, alias Commander Pablo Mendoza.

This first group suffered the most resounding failure. Most of the rebels deserted and turned themselves over to Honduran authorities. The remainder of the group, the indoctrinated ones, died of hunger or were killed in armed clashes with our specialized troops.

The second contingent of Honduran fighters who were trained in Cuba returned in mid-1983. They were received in Managua by the Sandinist organization for the support of foreign subversives of the Interior Ministry's International Relations Department.

In addition, there were also members of the coordinating group of the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Front, including Jorge Mas Zabala, Hilda Ros Cerrato de Zabala, Guillermo Lewis, Renato Rosales, Hilda Rosa Rivera, Nelson Avila, Alan Fajardo Reina, Maria Eugenia Ramos, Virgilio Carias, and so on.

As with the previous group, they were immediately assigned combat missions and distributed among forces of the Sandinist People's Army. For 4 to 6 months, they engaged FDN forces in combat. In June of this year, having been equipped with weapons and other war materiel, the second group was ordered to penetrate the secret infiltration routes of La Laguna and El Chaparral in Paraiso Department.

Another method of penetration was used by this group. The subversive criminals, who most resembled our peasants, were infiltrated by Sandinist officers who ordered the emplacement of storage installations for weapons, equipment, uniforms, and explosives in previously agreed upon locations. Upon completion of these tasks, the Sandinist officers returned to Nicaragua while the subversive criminals proceeded to carry out the orders received in Managua.

THe others, also with common features, entered with false documents via land and air from Mexico, Costa Rica, or Panama. This second group, which entered the country in July of this year, was entrusted with the following missions: To consolidate mass work in the peasants' sector; to extend the activities of its organization to the areas next to their allies, Nicaragua and the FMLN; to select and develop the more advanced cadres; to promote mass work in each sector conforming to their specific conditions; to develop several forms of open and secret support; to promote propaganda linked to political tasks within the masses; to promote the organization of self-defense in the rural sector; to develop a collaborators' network in the urban and rural sectors; and to create a solid war economy.

In addition, from July to December of this year, there were plans to carry out the following military operations: the creation of a regional military organization; the recruitment and training of combat units; the selection of future rural fighters; the political-military training of the rural fighters; the exploration of intelligence organizations; and the creation of logistic guidelines.

The Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Front adopted the following military organization: Regional commands, central commands, including the zone commands of Choluteca, Intibuca, Francisco Morazan, and Comayagua La Paz;

Northwestern commands made up of the zone commands of Cocoa, San Pedro Sula, and Valle de Angeles; Eastern commands made up of the zone commands of Paraiso, Jutigalpa, and Bonito Oriental.

The people's revolutionary commands are added to the above and are made up of an unspecified number of calls.

Regarding the weapons, equipment, uniforms, and explosives confiscated from the group of subversive criminals that we are going to present this morning, you can observe these items for yourselves. However, a large portion of this material is still in its respective storage areas, which have not been found due to a lack of information on their location.

As a result of the counterinsurgency operations carried out by the police forces, the following subversive criminals have been captured: Pedro Antonio Giron Reyes, alias Rolando 31, from Concepcion, Choluteca Department, who voluntarily surrendered to members of the 8th Infantry Battalion and who was trained in Cuba and Nicaragua; Federico Perez (Rivas), alias Mario Antonio Flores, Sergio, and Porfirio, 23, from Santa Cruz de Yohoa, Cortez Department, who was responsible for the organization's activities in the Lake Yohoa sector and also trained in Cuba and Nicaragua; Oscar Lenin Moncada Chevarria, alias Ricardo Carvajal Ayala, Geronimo, and Gabriel, 23, persuaded to join in July 1981 by Inez Consuelo Murillo, from San Pedro Sula, Cortez Department, also trained in Cuba and Nicaragua; Jose Otilio Suarez Castro, alias Venancio Bonilla, Oscar Antonio Cruz, Candido Moncada, and Oscar, 34, from El Ocotilla, Juticalpa, Olancho Department, also trained in Cuba and Nicaragua; Gregorio Justo Arevalo, alias Gilberto Lopez Caballero, Jose Maria Zuniga, Ruben Agapito, and (Analibe), 30, from Neuva Ocotepeque, Ocotepeque Department, also trained in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The other captured subversives are: Richard Jesus Ramirez, alias Hector Caballero Chavez and Mario, 30, from San Rafael, Copan Department. His activities were to recruit, indoctrinate, and organize elements for the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Front, while responsible for the organization in Comayagua and La Paz; Romula Alexander Cruz Donaire, alias Nando, 30, from El Rosario in Comayagua, responsible for the revolutionary front's cell; Alexis Ovidio Madariaga Rivera, alias Carlos, 25, from the city of Comayagua, Comayagua Department, Paulino Marquez Gomez, alias (Aserrin), 28, from Marchala, La Paz Department; Jesus Garcia Marquez, alias Roger, 28, from Santa Elena, La Paz Department; Julio Cesar Gomez Marquez, alias Andres, 27 from Lauteriza, La Paz Department; Juan Garcia Vasquez, alias Napoleon, 40, from Santa Maria La Paz, La Paz Department; Fermin Martinez Vasquez, alias Felipe, [passage indistinct] alias Rafael, 23, from Santa Elena, La Paz Department; Jesus Martinez Benitez, alias Santiago, 50, from Santa Elena, La Paz Department; Santos Martinez Gomez, alias Rene, 24, from Santa Elena, La Paz Department; Victor Calderon Andrade, alias Juan Carlos, 24, from (Estancia), La Paz Department, who had previously been arrested for subversive activities; Aquilino Garcia Yanes, alias Ramon, 29, from Santa Ana de Colomancagua, Intibuca Department, who also had previously been arrested for subversive activities; Ana Rosa Rivera, alias Betty, from La Lima, Cortez Department who was given permission to remain at home to take care of her newborn daughter.

All of those mentioned are further proof of the aggressions against our country. Our diplomats have denounced these aggressions before the more distinguished international forums as criminal aggressions against Honduras by international communism. National and international public opinion can easily confirm if the actions we have just revealed, the events of last year in Olancho, and the vandalistic, criminal, and terrorist actions in the country are enough to confirm a flagrant aggression.

The plans of international communism, which range from murdering innocent victims to prostituting labor, peasant, student, and religious organizations, are clear evidence of the increasing wave of violence, death, and terror, which international communism intends to impose on Honduras.

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

PA010252 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0151 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the International and Public Relations Directorate of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 31 October]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that:

1. Today, between 1120 and 1140, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 airplane violated our airspace, flying over, among others, the following towns, port centers, and roads in the country: the Atlantic port of El Bluff; the city of Bluefields; the river port of Arlene Siu; Ciudad Rama; the Rama-Managua road; the city of Juigalpa; the Malacatoya sugar mill; the sector of Punta Huete, Managua Department; Tipitapa; the Momotombo geothermal plant; and towns and production centers in Leon and Chinandega Departments. It left our airspace through the border area of Somotillo toward the Honduran Department of Choluteca.

2. The SR-71 airplane known as the "Blackbird" is one of the world's most sophisticated and rapid airplanes, used especially for espionage missions because of its photographic, radar, infrared, and other systems withthe most advanced military technology.

3. As it violated our airspace, the SR-71 airplane carried out espionage tasks along the previously mentioned route as it simultaneously caused justified alarm among our population due to the sonic booms heard when the plane broke the sound barrier at a specified altitude. This makes it clear that the irresponsible and provocative mission of the spy plane had the dual objective of spying and creating panic among and intimidating the Nicaraguan people.

4. Today's violation by the SR-71 airplane constitutes the most barefaced and important esiponage action carried out to date by the U.S. Government against our national territory and, together with the plans for self-inflicted attacks on towns in Honduras and Costa Rica and the aggressive activities recently denounced by our government it gives strength to reports that in the weeks immediately after the reelection of Ronald Reagan, the U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador will be launched.

PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PA312356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2306 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica issued in Managua on 31 October]

[Text] Your excellency, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Mr Secretary: I address Your Excellency to refer to the following grave actions:

Between 0900 and 1200 today, 31 October, there have been new violations of our national airspace by as of yet unidentified airplanes coming from Honduran territory. These violations of our airspace have taken place in particular along two routes: The first covers the areas of Jalapa, Valle Limon, and Teotecacinte, and the second covers the areas of Ocotal, Somoto, and Dipilto. Our Army's troops stationed in the path of the first route heard an explosion in the sector of Valle Limon, the circumstances of which are being investigated by our authorities.

In the path of the second route, our troops heard another explosion in the sector of Dipilto, approximately 5 km from the Honduran border. It must be pointed out that other violations of our airspace took place in various locations in the national territory and are being investigated by our authorities. The results of these investigations will be made known in detail to the Honduran Government at the opportune moment in a subsequent message. These actions coincide with Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega's charges that there has been an increase in violations of our airspace, including overflights by U.S. airplanes, which have dropped unidentified objects in our jurisdictional waters. These violations of the national sovereignty are in line with the plans drawn up by the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to hinder the electoral process under way in my country through intensifying the war of aggression that the U.S. Government is waging against the Nicaraguan people. Upon presenting its most formal and strongest protest over the open use of Honduran territory in the implementation of these aggressive plans against Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Government issues an urgent appeal to the Honduran authorities so that they will prevent by all possible means the continued use of their territory as a base of aggression against Nicaraguan to the detriment of the commitments freely entered into Honduras within the framework of international law and the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my regards.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

ORTEGA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

PA311743 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text of 31 October letter sent to Indian President Zail Singh by Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega]

[Text] Your Excellency Zail Singh, president of Republic of India, New Delhi:

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people, and on my own behalf, I extend our sincerest condolences over the tragic death of Mrs Indira Gandhi. The lost of the Indian prime minister and president of the Nonaligned Movement is a painful event that leaves a great void not only in India but for the human race. In homage to Mrs Gandhi's memory, and as a just tribute to the values of national independence, self-determination, and universal peace which she advocated, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has decreed 3 days of national mourning.

[Signed] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, 31 October 1984

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FIRST NATIONAL DIALOGUE

Junta Endorses Dialogue

PA311243 Managua Domestic Service inSpanish 0455 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Press communique issued by the General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Managua on 30 October]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been imformed about the partisan meeting called a summit of political parties and the agreement made during them. The Junta believes that they were held in a spirit of patriotism and national unity, hence it decided to support the implementation of those agreements under the junta's jurisdiction.

Today the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was informed about the so-called national dialogue that resulted from those political parties' meetings and hopes that this dialogue will take place within the same spirit that prevailed during the work sessions that made it possible.

The validity of the agreements of the political parties' summit meeting and the success of this national dialogue are contingent on a continued determination to remain united in condemning the aggression faced by Nicaragua and reiterating the rejection of maneuvers aimed at electoral abstentionism promoted by the U.S. Government. These maneuvers constitute a fruitless attempt to invalidate the Nicaraguan peoples' democratic efforts to implement their first free elections on 4 November.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction hopes that this national dialogue will strengthen rather than weaken the spirit of partiotism and national unity that made the political parties' summit a success.

CDN Position on Dialogue

PA312320 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Huembes, acting president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], reports on the 10 points that the board prepared regarding the national dialogue.

[Begin recording] The CDN informs the people of Nicaragua and the world of its position on the national dialogue.

1. The CDN firmly believes that only through sincere dialogue will we be able to solve Nicaragua's problems. We reaffirm that by using the civic road, dialogue, and by consulting the people's will through free elections, Nicaragua's political problem will be solved. Anything else would mean supporting terrorist positions.

2. In order for the dialogue to be genuine, it must produce a state of trust and harmony and the Nicaraguan people should feel that the agreements are in line with their desire for a better Nicaragua. In other words, there should be valid results that will permit a great social pact among all Nicaraguans regardless of their political and religious beliefs, their social class, education or economic position.

3. Considering that the country's crisis is basically of a political nature, if we solve this problem we will be leading the people toward a national solution. Therefore, we believe that the dialogue must take place only among the political forces that have credibility within the outside the country. We propose that the following political forces participate in the dialogue: representatives of the Nicaraguan Government, the registered political parties, and the CDN.

We believe that if the dialogue, to which we were invited by the five political parties, takes place as planned we will not be able to find a solution to the national problem. We have noticed that there is a great similarity, from a numerical point State Council, and we do not believe that this institution that has been unable to solve the country's problems for the past 4 years should be followed at this moment.

4. Our alliance believes that the dialogue should be held to postpone the elections scheduled for 4 November and to strengthen political efforts aimed at finding solutions. The postponement of the elections would serve to strengthen the struggle for peace, and to stabilize and develop the nation. At the dialogue we should clearly establish that free elections will take place within a relatively short period of time. The date for these elections should be established during the dialogue with all participating political forces.

5. The CDN will accept the original government plan of the Nicaraguan revolution and the 23 December 1983 document as the basis for any dialogue, democracy, and free elections.

6. We believe that in any dialogue it is essential to count with [words indistinct] freedom of expression and of political organization and mobilization so that the Nicaraguan people may be informed on the negotiations' progress. Therefore, a continuous mechanism for reporting to the people must be maintained.

7. The FSLN has been notorious for not complying with commitments such as: A) the government program for national reconstruction; B) the agreement signed with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]; C) the agreement with the Indians of the Atlantic coast, the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata]; D) [words indistinct] of the national problems; E) commitments with the Catholic Church.

To all this we can add the attitude assumed by the FSLN in Rio de Janeiro, where it disregarded agreements and broke the dialogue.

8. We believe that it is necessary to have qualified observers and guarantors accepted by both sides to assure a successful event and, more important yet, to assure that that agreements are complied with. Our past dialogue experiences with the FSLN have moved us to seek international guarantors. For this reason, we have proposed the participation of the Contador Group, the OAS, and international political organizations. Now, in addition to this, we are proposing that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church participate.

9. The past political behavior of the FSLN makes our alliance demand a responsible and serious dialogue and not just any kind of dialogue aimed at confusing and distracting Nicaraguans and foreigners alike. The democratic organizations that make up the CDN have always promoted and been in favor of a national dialogue. the FSLN has rejected this. Recently it rejected the dialogue arguing that it will not talk with groups rising up in arms [words indistinct].

10. Finally, we want to announce that due to our permanent interest in a political solution, we will participate in the meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

Managua, 30 October 1984 [end recording]

Nunez on CDN at Dialogue

PA312235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Nunez Tellez, FSLN representative to the national dialogue, left the dialogue meeting and accused the CDN of boycotting the dialogue. Let us listen to Commander Carlos Nunez:

[Begin recording] The first pretext [word indistinct] that they [the opposition] used is that the group represented by Miriam Arguello, which has not yet been granted legal status as a party, should participate in the meeting. They used this point to blackmail us and to threaten their withdrawal because their general plan is to prevent the dialogue from succeeding. For that reason, they want to prevent all of the efforts made at the national level by the political parties, especially those that are registered, from coming to nothing. [sentence as heard]

We want to state that all of the efforts made by the registered parties to discuss our national problems and the work that could be done after the electoral process is over, including the work to which the National Assembly could contribute, is being sabotaged and boycotted at this time by the abstentionists.

The fact is that they had decided not to register and now, pursuing a policy of sabotaging all efforts to unite Nicaraguans, they have come here merely for the tactical purpose of attracting international attention, to project a negative image of us through the international news media, and to appear as misunderstood victims. For this reason, from the start of the dialogue we have decided to denounce the policy of boycott and blackmail pursued by the parties within the CDN and COSEP. [end recording]

31 Groups Begin Dialouge

PA312212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Report by Oscar Alvarez from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Participants in the national dialogue that began today at 1030 with the participation of 31 political, labor union, and religious organizations are discussing the procedures to be followed throughout the national dialogue. Luis Sanchez Sancho, Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] delegate, was chosen as moderator.

Adolfo Evertsz, who is also a PSN leader, reported that the member parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] proposed the Catholic Church, in the person of Mssr Pablo Antonio Vega, as the moderator. However, other participants said that the Catholic Church would not be an impartial mediator due to [words indistict]. We will now hear the statement by the PSN delegate.

[Begin recording] [Evertsz] First, we started [words indistinct] all guest organizations and we are now discussing internal regulations. We have reached a deadlock. The CDN said that in their opinion only political parties should be represented at this meeting. We [words indistinct] in the meeting in which the summit of political parties was agreed on. We reached a consensus that in order to strongly and seriously tackle Nicaragua's problems the country's main political, social, and [word indistinct] sectors should participate.

The CDN's other demand is that the church be the mediator in this dialogue. We do not think the church can mediate because it is not impartial. Everyone knows (?the church's stand). There can be no impartiality from a sector that has repeatedly spoken out from a position known to everyone. We presented this argument; we proposed that the mediator position be alternated. One of our representatives could be the mediator on a given day and then a representative of the nonparticipating parties could be the mediator the next day. This would be more just. However, to come here and claim that the church is impartial, well, I do not think that there is a single Nicaraguan who believes that. The church has made various statements and everyone knows their stand. Based on that, we cannot talk about impartiality. We said that it would be fair to have Luis Sanchez Sancho of the PSN moderate today and one of their representatives moderate tomorrow. [passage indistinct]

[Alvarez] What is the outlook for the participation of Miriam Arguello of the other conservative faction?

[Evertsz] They are here only as observers. We invited those parties that are legally [words indistinct]. They are not legally registered; therefore, we did not invite them. However... [Evertsz changes remark] First, we did not think that it was right for them to have entered. [sentence as heard] Their attitude [words indistinct] correct. We were not going to break the ice for Reagan's benefit. He wants to prevent the dialouge and the elections. However, we yielded to the devil and allowed them to be present while we discussed whether they should stay. However, they have neither voice nor voting power. [end recording]

First Session Ends

PA010105 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2319 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Luis Sanchez Sancho, PSN representative at the national dialogue and president of today's session, will now sum up the agreements reached during the first session held at the Foreign Ministry auditorium.

[Begin Sanchez Sancho recording] This first national dialogue meeting was attended by representatives of 33 political, social, labor, popular, business, and religious organizations. We discussed preliminary matters that will be very important for the subsequent development of the national dialogue. But most of all, we approved the internal regulations that will rule the discussions' behavior and the national dialogue agreements.

Today, we decided to choose a leadership that will rotate for each of the subsequent national dialogue sessions. This responsibility fell on myself, Luis Sanchez Sancho of the PSN, appointed president of the first session; Eduardo Molina of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, appointed secretary; and Gilmore Coe of the Social Democratic Party, also appointed secretary.

The work of today's busy meeting was devoted to the approval of the internal regulations. We established the way in which we will hold discussions and reach agreements based on an eminently and authentically democratic spirit. We will do this to guarantee that all participants in the dialogue will be completely free to express their views and contribute, with their efforts, to the adoption of resolutions for the sake of our established goal which is to open the doors for an overall solution to the national problems based on peace and the restoration of the country's stability and confidence.

At 0900 tomorrow we will continue the national dialogue and begin discussions on key issues that have caused this dialogue. In other words, the search for a peaceful solution, the country's stability, and our nation's progress. [end recording]

STATE MILITIA WORKERS TO PROTEST COFFEE HARVEST

PA260434 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A contingent comprised of hundreds of state militia workers who are affiliated with the National Employees Union, UNE, has been sent to the northern part of the country to protect coffee processing plants and workers during the coffee harvest. Most of these workers have received military training and have volunteered to remain in the area until the last coffee bean is harvested. They know that coffee is one of the country's most important source of foreign income.

FISHING INDUSTRY LOSES $19 MILLION FROM JAN-SEP

PA272020 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] According to a Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries [Inpesca] source, the U.S. aggression has made Nicaragua's fishing industry lose more than $19 million from January to September 1984. During this same period of time, Somozist mercenaries operating from Honduras seized six fishing boats. In addition, 30 fishermen were wounded and 5 were killed when fired at from CIA pirate vessels. The cost of these fishing boats amounts to at least $6 million. Moreover, Inpesca lost an estimated production of $5.9 million from January to September 1984.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON 39th CEMA SESSION

Castro Hails Indira Gandhi

PA311907 Havana International Service in Spanish 1731 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro Ruz at the closing of the 39th CEMA session at the Palace of Conventions in Havana on 31 October -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed companero delegation heads, esteemed companeros: In view of the sad news of the death of Indira Gandhi, which was received only a few hours ago and on the occasion of which we observed a minute of silence a few minutes ago, now that the communique of the session has been signed, and taking into account new obligations that we acquire in view of this sorrowful event, we will proceed to close this meeting, which had been scheduled to end at 1530 today. We feel that Indira's tragic death is a great loss not only to India, a country that she led with great wisdom and considerable personal effort, but also to the Nonaligned Movement, to which she made such important contributions and which she was leading with her well-known sagacity as a stateman; to all the underdeveloped and developing countries; to the cause of world peace and the independence of peoples to which she devoted her life.

It will be difficult to uncover the sinister forces that are involved in her assassination. The world's peoples realize that her death serves only the worst and most aggressive personages of imperialism, against whom she fought firmly and with perserverance.

The Nonaligned Movement, all progressive countries, the socialist community, and all humanity are losing a loyal and unforgettable companera, an illustrious daughter whose tireless struggle for peace will be honored by us.

Esteemed companero delegation heads: The work of the 39th meeting has come to an end. We hope that in the course of these activities you will have sensed not so much our organizational efficiency, which we know is subject to many limitations, as the warmth of our people and their representatives here. The delegation members, experts, and the companeros and companeras at the Palace of Conventions have committed all their enthusiasm and zeal to this important activity. I am sure that I am properly interpreting their sentiments when I convey to all of those who have worked so diligently, gratitude in the name of all of those who are participating in the session.

In a fraternal climate, in which the feeling of solidarity inspired by our Marxist-Leninist ideology prevails -- a climate that has been stimulated by the presence among us of representatives from many developing countries, from Latin American countries with which CEMA has links which we hope will be increasingly fruitful, and from international organizations that are concerned about the development of Latin America -- we have deliberated with a style in which it is already possible to see the transforming effects of the Moscow summit on the problems of the international economy and on the interrelationship of the countries of the socialist community.

We also discussed the changes needed in the structure of the organization as well as in its working methods to meet the demands of the continuous growth of the economies of the member-countries and the resulting increased complexity of the problems involved. We discussed a conversion to intensive working methods in the process of our economy, to an increasingly dynamic application of the results of science and technology in productive practices, and to the creation of the conditions for scientific-technological activity to achieve the high levels made possibly by our socialist system and its projection onto the increasingly accelerated training of many cadres who will be involved in research.

I believe, esteemed companeros, that we can undoubtedly state that the 39th session held in Cuba confirms the superiority of socialism. It is not that our system is now in the forefront in all aspects of production, much less science. However, the manifest advantage which is already being expressed through many aspects of economic and scientific activity permits us to predict the future course of society toward socialism. When one takes into account the permanent instability and the profound social and moral crisis being experienced by the developed capitalist countries, the uncertainty of their economic power becomes obvious.

The agreements that we have adopted in our session all point toward a perfecting of our work and toward an increasing utilization of the advantages that socialism as a system has provided that have not always been duly exploited. The agreements of the economic summit held in June project socialism strongly and with determination toward the future. The discussions that have ended with a unanimity that demonstrates the internal unity of our system point toward the completion of our program.

With the completition of our work I would like, esteemed companeros, to thank you, not only for your decisive and efficient participation in the analysis of the programs on the agenda that we have examined, but also for all that you have contributed to ensure that the 39th session, held for the first time outside CEMA's European environment, was carried out in a country that socialism and the international cooperation that socialism guarantees, are proceeding, with increasing speed, from the underdevelopment imposed on us by imperialism and colonialism to forms of socialist development. For this expression of brotherhood, we express our thanks. Thank you very much.

Cuban-Soviet Economic Protocol

FL312310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Nikolay A. Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and president of the Council of Ministers, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first party secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, have signed a protocol in Havana. The protocol establishes a long-term economic and scientific-technical program, in effect up to the year 2000, between Cuba and the Soviet Union. Present at the signing of the protocol were members of the Cuban and Soviet delegations who had been attending the 39th CEMA meeting.

Castro at Tikhonov Departure

FL010144 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, bid farewell this afternoon to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the Council of MInisters of this brother country. Tikhonov headed the Soviet delegation to the 39th CEMA meeting, held 29-31 October at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Also at Jose Marti International Airport were other Cuban party and government leaders, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev.

Dascalescu Meets Castro

AU312028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 31/10/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], prime minister of Romania, chief delegate to the 39th CEMA economic session in Havana, conducted talks on October 30 with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Cordial greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the party and state leader of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Cuba, Fidel Castro.

The talks pointed to the fact that economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Cuba, Romanian-Cuban relations as a whole had witnessed an ascending course in the last few years as they had been powerfully stimulated by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro.

The determination was reiterated to further work for the intensification of contacts and meetings, for the expansion of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. Mutual willingness was expressed to realize important industrial projects through cooperation, and to expand and diversify exchanges in accordance with the two countries' technical and economic potential.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the expansion of cooperation between Romania and Cuba on all planes met the two friendly countries' major interests, served the general cause of socialism and peace all over the world.

The talks were attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee and secretary of the Council of Ministers.

Attending for Cuba were Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PCC, member of the Council of State, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Kionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the PCC, Antonio Esquivel, member of the CC of the PCC, vice president of the Council of Ministers. The talk passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Cuban-Bulgarian Protocol

FL311832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] A protocol reflecting the results of talks between Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and vice-president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was signed today in Havana.

Moments after the document was signed, Carlos Rafael discussed Indira GAndhi, prime minister of India and president of the Nonaligned Movement, who was assassinated a few hours earlier. He said: Wherever there are men and women who are inspired by the ideals of justice and progress, they will recall during these moments the assassinated leader and condemn this great crime and its instigators.

Castro at Strougal Departure

LD010924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th CEMA session, has left Havana by air for Prague. Seeing him off at the airport was Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Further on Strougal Speech

AU311220 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 84 pp 1,7

[Report on speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and premier, at the 29 October session of the CEMA meeting in Havana]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, who heads our delegation to the 39th CEMA meeting, first conveyed cordial greetings to the host country of the CEMA meeting, the Republic of Cuba, and its people. He went on to say: Accept from us, the CSSR delegation, an expression of our Communist Party's, our government's, and our people's admiration and respect for, and solidarity with, your complex struggle for the peaceful development of mankind and for strengthening socialism.

The first CEMA meeting convened outside of Europe is taking place in the capital of the island of liberty. Cuba, which already in the past was a symbol of heroic struggle against oppression, brute force, and injustice and for national and social liberation, has become an example of victorious proletarian revolution in the New World. The contribution of the Republic of Cuba and its people to the struggles for a better world is inscribed in golden letters in the chronicles of our era.

This session in the western-most bastion of socialism provides an opportunity to tackle important questions stemming from the economic summit, whose implementation will strengthen the unity of CEMA countries and will thus make it possible to ward off the imperialist threat to the socialist community and to the cause of socialism and progress the world over. After all, since the end of World War II the situation has never been as complex and serious as it is today. Never before have there been so many destructive weapons on land, sea, and in the air. Never in the past have we been exposed to so shameful a course of militarism, military pressure, and a policy of state terrorism aimed at upsetting the military equilibrium and turning the world into a projection of the designs of the military-industrial complex of the United States and NATO countries.

It is natural that we are profoundly affected by the attempts to do away with the policy of detente, which, together with the principle of coexistence among countries with different social systems, is the only sensible path toward the survival of our civilization. To use the eloquent words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we indeed know no other alternative than "the alternative of strengthening peace, easing international tension, and [pursuing] constructive cooperation among all sovereign states of the world."

All proposals summed up in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states of last year and in the "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" declaration adopted by the CEMA economic summit this year are imbued with the spirit of mutual respect and preservation of equal security and military balance. The same goal, the replacement of confrontation by talks, of the stockpiling of weapons by disarmament, and of the policy of pressure by cooperation, is pursued by all initiatives of the socialist countries, particularly those of the Soviet Union.

Such is our truth. Such is our program. At the same time, no one should be mistaken and believe that the words of goodwill can be misused. We remain vigilant. We will on no account let ourselves be pushed into the position of the weaker one. This is true, literally, of the entire community and also of the CSSR. I am authorized to confirm at this top-level assembly the determination of our party, government, and people not to allow anyone to catch us unprepared and to threaten our territory, our independence, and our freedom.

A very important role in this our joint struggle is played, naturally, by the activity of CEMA because the growth of our joint economic strength is the only foundation that maintains peace and will also safeguard it in the future.

From this viewpoint, we highly value the conclusions of the economic consultative meeting in Moscow. The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government expressed great appreciation for the results of the Moscow consultative meeting on the economy and laid down for party and state bodies and organizations at all levels a set of specific measures and tasks for their implementation. As we all know, they are aimed at speeding up intensification processes, implementing the jointly agreed strategy, harmonizing the course of action by individual countries, and utilizing all the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and integration.

The conditions and results heretofore of our economic development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan were pointedly outlined by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the economic consultative meeting in Moscow. I will therefore mention only the main features and crucial points of our economic development.

The positive features include, above all, the renewal of economic growth in 1983. We anticiapte that this year gross national income will grow 3.2 percent. The course of the fulfillment of tasks so far enables us to assume that the basic targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled.

We regard as most important of all the fact that the trend of intensification, the trend toward better and more efficient running of the economy, is asserting itself, especially in industry, and that the influence and impact of the streamlining and economic measures is growing.

However, at the same time we are aware of the fact that we are only at the beginning of the transition toward a predominately intensive development and that bottlenecks and many shortcomings still exist in our economy. Above all, the present state of research and development and of innovation activity is not fully commensurate with our needs. The utilization of production is not developing quite in harmony with the plan. Added to this are problems in capital investment and in exports.

Currently we deal intensively with these and other issues, in connection with the preparation of the 1985 plan, the 5-year plan for 1986-90, and the Basic Trends of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR up to 1995, with a view to establishing the necessary prerequisites for a further improvement and growth of living standards.

We proceed in such a way as to ensure that the system-related measures in the Eighth 5-Year Plan more effectively support the implementation of the practical resolutions, that they more pronouncedly encourage technological developments, and that they are of far greater assistance than has been the case so far in optimizing the production structure and effecting our integration in the international socialist division of labor. The entire system of management and, above all, the plan must work toward the creation and preservation of economic balance. Our aim is to establish more exacting conditions for the activity of enterprises, especially, to be specific, to tighten [sprisnit] price setting and to curtail grants, subsidies, and the extent of redistributing.

We coordinate our targets with other CEMA members, in particular the Soviet Union. I would like to stress that in 1983 the CEMA countries' share in our total foreign trade turnover reached 72 percent. In the first half of this year, compared with the same period last year, our trade with these countries increased 17 percent.

We are interested in a positive development of our relations with the developing countries. Although our trade with these countries is marked by great dynamism this year, we seek new roads and room for permanent and broader cooperation. This is especially true of our relations with Laos, Afghanistan, Angola, the People' Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Socialist Ethiopia.

We agree with the assessment of CEMA's activity in the period since the session in Berlin in October 1983, as made by Comrade Rodriguez. The report does full justice to the fact that, in spite of the difficulties resulting from the current political and economic situation in the world, the economic base of the community has grown in strength. On the other hand, the report rightly points to the essential need for our more consistent and flexible interaction, especially in those key branches that determine the dynamism of cooperation and the economic development of individual countries in general.

A great deal has been done in this respect. The activity of CEMA bodies has become more efficient and concentrates on the main tasks, the solution of which should ensure the implementation of the long-term strategy agreed upon at the summit meeting.

We believe that the recent practice of comprehensively reviewing at sessions of the Executive Committee the fulfillment of tasks in the most important areas of cooperation is an example of joint endeavor for further progress in our interaction. Several measures have been approved, for example, in the area of electronics, microprocessors, and industrial robots and some additional measures will be discussed by the Executive Committee regarding the transport sector. This breadth of evaluation should in the future be fully applied in the Executive Committee's managerial and control activity.

We agree, therefore, that in view of the crucial role of progress in research and development, one of the next sessions of the Executive Committee should fully assess the interaction of the CEMA members in this area, especially the course of work on drafting the comprehensive program of progress in research and development for the next 10 to 15 years. The course of the preparation of this program so far has not been free of problems; there are instances of serious delay in this work.

We cannot rely on still having at our disposal the whole of 1985. Furthermore, we consider it essential that the Executive Committee make sure that the proposed comprehensive program accompanied by a set of measures for its consistent implementation, especially as regards the program's link to cooperation in the production sphere.

Comrade Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov spoke here about the course of the coordination of plans. In that sense, the decision of the economic summit of the CEMA members here showed positively that what is involved is not only determining the practical tasks in the sphere of material production, but also new forms which would enrich our practice. In the first place, this is the deepening of the coordination of the economic policy, already under way in the coordination of the 5-year plan, and the demand for a more effective harmonization of investments. It is true that much has been done in this respect in the course of the 1983-84 period, but despite this we cannot be satisfied with it by far. The central planning agencies and committees, and the commissions for bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation must give much more thought to the effectiveness of their work and resolve many issues facing us. We should, in particular, demand that for the coming quinquennium, practical, effective steps in the coordination of investements be taken now, steps that would prevent unnecessary parallelism and scattering of limited resources.

The economic summit underscored that the element of long-term validity [dlhodobost] must be asserted at our deliberations more markedly than in the past. Therefore, we must put greater demands both in our countries as well as in the CEMA agencies on the preparation of plans for the coming quinquennium also as regards the main directions of the economic and social development up to 1995, and eventually until the year 2000.

The Czechoslovak side regards as the most important result the fact that, with regard to the Soviet Union, we have already clarified some fundamental problems. The Soviet Union has again proved its great international understanding for the needs of our entire community, and has thus created an important prerequisite for the planned and balanced formation of the quinquennium of the other CEMA member-states. I would like to assure you that we, too, are now earnestly checking our possibilities, with the objective of ensuring the needs and requirements of the Soviet side.

Certain results have also been achieved as regards the coordination of plans with the other European CEMA states. Many things will have to be done at deliberations with the non-European CEMA states, where credit assistance plays an important role in mutual relations. Also in the coming quinquennium we would like to continue providing our assistance to the Republic of Cuba, to the Mongolian People's Republic, and to the SRV.

Although the achieved results are, on the whole, considerable, we must not ignore the fact that in the remaining time, that is, until the end of the first half of 1985, it will be necessary to bring to an end the solution of some complex questions. In particular, one has to proceed faster with concluding agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production in order to be able to project the obligations arising from them into the final protocols on coordination, and into the future 5-year plans.

A no less important ask is ensuring the interlinking of the agreements on specialization and cooperation of production with the tasks in the field of scientific-technical development. Our experience has not been satisfactory.

The Czechoslovak side agrees with the draft of the long-term comprehensive measures aimed at ensuring reasonable needs of energy, fuels, and raw materials up to 1990 and beyond. In view of our needs, we are interested in the majority of actions which in total constitute the materialization of the plan to coordinate the economic policy in the vital sectors of our countries' economies.

The envisaged plan constitutes a very demanding investment, scientific-technical, and production program. According to the first estimates and calculations, its realization will cost 45-55 billion transferable rubles, a matter that, compared with the jointly organized capital construction costing about 10 billion transferable rubles in the current quinquennium, constitutes a new situation, which without doubt, requires that we carefully determine the sequence of the individual actions and agree in detail the conditions and prerequisites for their realization.

What will be involved here is, of course, time. We must prepare ourselves as well as we can and do everything we can to conclude our deliberations by the end of the first half-year of 1985, and thus be able to project their results in a timely way and comprehensively into the 1986-1990 plans.

From the reports and proposals submitted, the fact arises that this year, as well as in the first half of 1985, we still face a lot of demanding work, whose results will to a great degree co-decide the fulfillment of the development plans in our countries, and the realization of the conclusions of the economic summit.

Our country's party and state leadership is taking all measures necessary for the Czechoslovak side to consistently and completely fulfill its duties and obligations in this respect.

Further on Sarlos Speech

AU311154 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Hungarian delegation, took the floor on 29 October at the morning session. In his speech he stressed among other things:

"The uniqueness of the current session is that it is taking place in Cuba, the first socialist country on the American continent. At the 39th session, the participants are dealing with the concrete implementation of highly important decisions regarding the further development of socialist economic integration. In this area, too, we must strive to consistently assert the interests of both the entire CEMA community and of individual members," said Sarlos.

He drew attention to the fact that, in the course of the debate on the upcoming tasks of peaceful economic construction work and the development of mutual cooperation, we must not forget the world's political and economic trends that have to be taken into account in working out and implementing our concepts of economic development.

Speaking about the current problems of the international situation, Istvan Sarlos pointed out that we must make even more increased efforts to ease tension and the danger of war, to limit arms. He stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic takes its share in this activity and wishes to contribute, in line with its possibilities to the safeguarding and further development of the achievements of detente. "It is our conviction," he said, "that the unfavorable processes under way in international life are irreversible. In the current situation, too, which is fraught with danger, there are objective factors in effect that enable and at the same time demand the maintenance and the widening of the dialogue between the countries of the world. It is in our common interest to halt the further deterioration of the international situation."

The head of the Hungarian delegation also spoke about the Latin American continent. The Hungarian People's Republic is watching with increasing concern the events taking place in Central America and the Caribbean area. The threats directed against socialist Cuba, the aggression against Grenada, and the undeclared war waged in order to overthrow Nicaragua's legal and progressive regime, require serious sacrifices from the peoples of the area and further increase international tension. These aggressive efforts are faced with increasing international resistance in our times. The firm stand of the socialist countries, and thus of Hungary, continues to be a support of fundamental importance for the progressive forces. We are supporting the activity of the Contadora Group.

"The Latin American countries are making their voices heard more and more vigorously in the most important international issues, and are taking an increasingly active stand in the Nonaligned Movement and for the creation of a more just economic world order," pointed out Istvan Sarlos.

He recalled the fact that the events taking place in international politics did have an influence on the world economic situation, including international economic relations. Certain Western circles are strengthening discrimination, embargos, and protectionism and are disrupting the healthy operation of the international currency and financial system.

"In our opinion, these harmful measures must first be forced back and must then be eliminated. In the current international situation, the development of economic relations plays an important stabilizing role that can favorably contribute to the development of the political atmosphere," said the head of the Hungarian delegation.

"The conclusion from the previously-described political and economic trends can hardly be other than that we are continuing our struggle to ease the international political atmosphere. To have normal conditions for participation in the international division of labor, we are strengthening the economic cooperation between the CEMA member-states, the unity of these countries, and we are continuing to increase our economic strength."

"On the occasion of the CEMA session held on Cuban soil, the Hungarian delegation has the opportunity to obtain direct, personal experience of the dynamic economic development achieved by the Republic of Cuba as a member of the socialist economic community. The economic results are of invaluable political importance: They convincingly illustrate the advantages of the socialist social order on the American continent."

Istvan Sarlos also spoke of the fact that, in the framework of socialist economic cooperation, Hungarian-Cuban relations are developing successfully. In the current 5-year plan period, our mutual trade turnover, compared with the 1976-1980 plan period is increasing by some 70 percent.

"Cuban exports are also contributing to the implementation of our economic goals. They are enriching the Hungarian population's consumption and the range of different agricultural and food industry products. In addition to commercial relations, widespread scientific-technological cooperation has developed. Hungary is also contributing to the economic development of Cuba through the professional instruction of young cadres in different areas. We are interested in expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation," said the head of the delegation.

Istvan Sarlos went on to inform about our country's situation and the current tasks of our economic development. He stressed: "In the spirit of preparations for the MSZMP congress to be held next year, we are continuing the efforts that serve the further modernization of our economic macromanagement system. An important contribution to the implementation of the tasks facing us, and which cannot be replaced by anything else, is supplied by bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. From the deepening of socialist economic integration we expect to make a greater contribution than before to the more balanced and dynamic development of our economy, to the increasing promotion of its modernization, to the broadening of technical-scientific and production relations, to the strengthening of export capability, and to the increase of mutual trade."

Istvan Sarlos declared: In connection with the documents submitted to the meeting, the Hungarian Government regards as particularly positive, the Executive Committee's report on CEMA activity between the 37th and the 39th meetings. The document analyzes in detail the factors that hinder the development of our economic cooperation. Such an evaluation can be the basis for outlining the tasks realistically.

"We regard as especially important the document on the complex measures taken for the long-term fulfillment of the CEMA members' energy and raw material needs. In the future too, the assurance of a secure solution for the long-term supply of members with energy and combustible materials continues to be a key issue."

Istvan Sarlos pointedly spoke about the fact that Hungary, due to its objective endowments, has an important interest in maintaining the level of the energy and combustible materials supply in the framework of CEMA, and also in increasing it, at least slightly. "For our part," he stressed, "we are making maximum efforts and are taking concrete steps for the utilization of energy and combustible sources available in our country and for the most efficient management of these sources. In addition, we are interested in the joint realization of some projects proposed in the submitted documents: We will participate in them in accordance with our ability to assume burdens and under mutually acceptable conditions."

"We regard the report on the coordination of plans for 1986-1990 as an important document. In our opinion, it is of prime importance in laying the foundation for the next 5-year plan period and outlining the development trends for further economic cooperation that these activities be finished by the appointed deadline. For our part, we accept the document and draft resolution submitted on the above-mentioned subjects," stressed Istvan Sarlos in conclusion.

Speech by Vietnam's To Huu

OW311555 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 31 -- Following are excerpts from the speech delivered by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 39th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) held in Havana.

"Vietnam has entered the period of socialist transition with the following characteristics: predominence of small-scale production with low social productivity and low national income and no accumulation from the national economy. Equipment of production establishments are still poor and the weak and small industry cannot yet meet the needs of agricultural development. Moreover, our country has undergone 30 years of atrocious war which left serious consequences together with heavy vestiges of neocolonialism. On the other hand, we had to fight against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' war in the north of the country and in Kampuchea and at present have to counter their multifaceted war of sabotage.

The economy still depends largely on foreign aid and loans because of shortages of fuel, energy, materials, and equipment for production as well as of food and necessities of daily life, which exports can meet only part of the imports.

"In such a situation, the 4th and 5th congresses of the CPV have put forth four socio-economic objectives for the 80's, i.e. to improve the people's life, to step up socialist transformation, to build the material and technical bases of socialism and to consolidate national defence....

"To achieve these socio-economic objectives we are focussing on boosting agricultural production which we regard as the most important front with a view to taking it to large-scale socialist production. At the same time, we have striven to boost the production of consumer goods and improve transport and communications, build more heavy industry establishments for the sake of the development of agriculture and consumer goods industry, and harmoniously combine the development of agriculture with that of consumer goods and heavy industries. At this juncture, we regard export as a matter of strategic importance.

"Advancing from small-scale production to socialism is indeed a new and very difficult undertaking. We are conscious that we must rely mainly on our own efforts. However, together with the mobilization of all the potentials of our country, we need the help and cooperation from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. From this forum, allow me once again to express the Vietnamese people's heartfelt gratitude toward the great Soviet Union. Deeply aware of its historic mission as the first and the most powerful socialist state, over several past decades the Soviet Union has rendered us great assistance in our struggle for independence, in the rehabilitation and development of our economy, and in the strengthening of our national defence. We also express our deep thanks to other fraternal socialist countries for their valuable assistance.

"We understand that in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the common guidelines in the cooperation among the member countries of our council consist on the one hand of mutual benefit and on the other, assistance from fraternal countries to Vietnam. As Lenin has said, for an underdeveloped country like Vietnam the transition to socialism can be achieved only with the assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with a higher level of economic development than itself....

"Laos and Kampuchea are two socialist countries next door to Vietnam with which we are entertaining a special relationship and time-honored bonds of friendship. Socialist construction in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is closely related. Together with the growth of the socialist community, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have to successfully build socialism in order to rapidly become economically developed countries in Southeast Asia. This is in the interests of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula and of the socialist community as a whole. It also is an imperative demand of the struggle to defeat the dark schemes of the imperialist, expansionist, and other reationary forces against this part of the world."

AMBASSADOR TO UN HAILS CONTADORA GROUP'S EFFORTS

PA291613 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Report from Julio Perez at the United Nations]

[Excerpts] This week the most important event at the UN headquarters in New York was the approval by consensus of a resolution presented by Mexico during debates on the Central American situation. This resolution urges the Central American governments to sign immediately the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

More than 60 delegations stated their positions at the plenary meeting, most of them in support of the Contadora Document and the need for its application in order to attain and preserve peace in Central America. Cuba stated its position before the General Assembly when Ambassador Oliva Oramas said:

[Begin recording] We support the efforts of the Contadora Group because they seek a political solution based on respect for the sovereignty of peoples, respect for the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs, and respect for self-determination, which implies respect for each country's right to have the political, economic, and social regime that it prefers. These are basic principles, confirmed by international law, to which we all have to adjust, the United States included. [end recording]

Only U.S. delegate Jose Sorzano, with his virulent and disrespectful speech against Nicaragua, was out of tune at this forum of nations where the belief that peace in Central America will be achieved only through dialogue and negotiation, and not through military force, prevailed.

The approval of the resolution was a harsh diplomatic blow for the United States and its military intentions in Central America and the Caribbean, but as most of the observers and accredited journalists at the United Nations have said, this will not prevent Washington from carrying out a direct military invasion of Central America and the Caribbean. The CIA activities in that area, the military maneuvers under way in Honduras, and official U.S. statements, all concurrent with events at the United Nations, demonstrate that the Reagan administration has not discarded the idea of thwarting the revolution in Nicaragua or the Salvadoran patriots.

REGION'S LEADERS SHOCKED AT GANDHI'S DEATH

FL010012 Bridgetown CANA in English 2239 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 31, CANA -- Caribbean leaders today reacted with shock to the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds said she was the acknowledged pivot of the Nonaligned Movement and one of the most highly recognised Third World leaders. Her chairmanship of the Commonwealth heads of government summit in New Delhi one year ago, at which the newly independent federation of St Kitts-Nevis was represented for the first time, was performed with dignity and charisma, he said.

Jamaica's political leaders said the world had lost an oustanding leader. Said Pime Minister Edward Seaga: We will all greatly miss her wisdom and experience on the international scene, particularly within the Commonwealth and in the Nonaligned Movement over which she presided with great distinction. Chairman of the main opposition party, the People's National Party, P.J. Patterson said the world had been deprived of "one of the great leaders of our times and one who still had so much to contribute to the welfare of mankind."

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham described Mrs. Gandhi as "a titan, a great leader, and a true freedom fighter." "In whatever capacity she served...she resolutely pursued the objective of the relaxation of international tension and the promotion of global economic cooperation", he said. Burnham said the Indian leaders for 15 years was a devoted and indefatigable fighter for peace and for economic and social justice and worked tirelessly for harmonious relations among states.

Dominica's Eugenia Charles, the Caribbean's first female prime minister, described the murder as [words indistinct].

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said Mrs Gandhi would be remembered as a world leader of high stature and greatest moral integrity. "As one of India's best-loved daughters who has striven tirelessly for peace and understanding, it is all the more tragic that her death should be occasioned by violent means," Adams said.

Acting Governor-General Sir Arnot Cato, in a message of condolence to the Indian High Commission here, told President Giani Zail Singh that the people of Barbados were profoundly shocked at the assassination. "On their behalf and on my own, I extend to you, her relatives, and the people of India our sincere sympathy in this tragic hour," Sir Arnot said.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

DECISION ON EXXON REFINERY TO BE MADE SOON

FL311630 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Lageo Oil Refinery in Aruba, in the Netherlands Antilles, is threatened with closure and according to Aruban leader Gilberto Betico Croes, a decision on the refinery's future is imminent. The loss-making Lageo refinery is of vital importance for the Aruban economy.

Exxon, which owns the refinery, is having talks with the Aruban Government today to determine what should happen. In The Hague, Minister Jan de Koning, who is in charge of Antillean affairs, is also seeing a delegation from the oil concern. A date for the meeting was set last month and Mr Croes has said that he is concerned about what will be decided in The Hague.

BOUTERSE TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

FL312055 Bridgetown CANA in English 1744 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 31, CANA -- Suriname's military ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, says he will deal firmly with any member of the Army or government found guilty of corruption. Commander Bouterses comments, reported in a government statement, were made in the light of the resignation of a close aide, Chief of Staff Ivan Graanoogst, following allegations of wrongdoing. The moral standing of our leaders must inspire our people by example, declared the military strong man who has ruled this former Dutch colony since coming to power in a 1980 coup. Captain Graanoogst, who resigned last month, has called for an investigation into the charges levelled against him.

The government statement said a top government official had also been relieved of his post after confessing involvement in corrupt practices. The official was not named, nor the nature of the offence disclosed.

MINISTER THREATENS TO CUT NETHERLANDS AIR LINK

PM251347 Amsterdam DE VOLSKRANT in Dutch 19 Oct 84 p 6

[Correspondent's report: "Surinamese Minister Threatens Aviation Sanctions"]

[Excerpt] Amsterdam -- The direct air connection between the Netherlands and Suriname will again be endangered if the Netherlands is not prepared to give Suriname 200 million guilders of overdue development aid by the end of this year. Suriname Transport, Trade, and Industry Minister Fong Poen said this yesterday morning immediately before his departure for Paramaribo. "If the Netherlands does not put up this money, we would then have to conclude that the Netherlands has decided to allow Suriname to collapse financially and economically. I also see no reason for further cooperation in the field of air traffic."

The minister appeared most disappointed that the Netherlands has not reacted to gestures from Suriname. He mentioned the restoration or the Paramaribo-Amsterdam air connection in mid-July this year, the broadening of press freedom, the formation of a cabinet in which the unions, industry, and commerce are represented, and the work being done on new democratic structures.

PRC PROVIDES $12 MILLION FOR SPORTS STADIUM

FL311648 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 31, CANA -- The People's Republic of China has given Suriname an interest-free loan of 12 million dollars (U.S.) to construct an indoor sports stadium here, a government statement said. Construction is scheduled to begin in August 1985. Two years is the target period for completion. China will send 60 construction experts to work on the project which will provide employment for 15 [as received] Surinamers, the statement said.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT INVITES ELN TO CEASE-FIRE TALKS

PA310449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0233 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The Colombian Government today invited the Army of National Liberation, ELN, to a dialogue to try to reach a cease-fire agreement. The ELN is the only rebel movement that has not yet accepted the truce signed by President Belisario Betancur and the other guerrilla groups in the country.

Alvario Leiva Duran, mines and energy minister, made the offer at a ceremony to dedicate electricity projects in the middle Magdalena region where the guerrillas had been active. The region has been quieter since the truce agreement was signed.

Meanwhile, Government Minister Jaime Castro has said that the state of siege which has been in effect for the past 6 months will not be lifted for the time being because, "although the situation has improved, it has not improved enough for the state of siege to be lifted." "We are trying to restore a climate of tranquillity and normality," he added.

Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe again asked the people to report kidnappings and extortion so that the authorities can take action. The government admits that violence has diminished throughout the country since the cease-fire agreement was signed, but kidnappings and extortion, whether carried out by common criminals or dissident guerrilla groups, have increased.

URUGUAY

LAW PASSED REGULATING PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

PY311820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1435 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Council of State, anorganization which replaced the congress in 1973, has passed a law which regulates the functioning of media organizations and establishes punishments for violators.

The law, which has 38 articles, states in its first chapter that there will be full freedom of expression, thought, and opinion on any subject, and freedom to disseminate information through the media, within the limits established in the Constitution. The law has also established the right to rebuttal, which can be exercised by any individual or corporation through the courts to rebut allusions or references made through the press. In another chapter, the law labels as crimes the malicious publication of false reports which could cause public alarm, disrupt order, clearly damage state interests, or undermine national credit both within and outside the country. The law also lists as punishable crimes the following: to instigate others to show disprespect for the nation, the government, or its branches; to mock the courts, who are standing trial, or who have been convicted under charges of having committed crimes punishable under the Penal Code.

The Interior Ministry will be charged with handing out light punishments (suspension for one edition) to foreign publications; and the Council of Ministers will be charged with handing out stiff supensions which may not exceed 15 editions. The law has also established procedures for any individual or organization under the jurisdiction of criminal or civil law to obtain court injunctions to protect their direct interests in relation to actions or omissions by media organizations. These actions will have to be reported to the courts which will ultimately decide whether or not to issue the injunction.